THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GENERAL SHERIDAN

The Public Reception in Brooklyn Yesterday—A Welcome from the Mayor, the Citizens, and the Military—Invitation from Gov. Fenton to Visit the State Capital.

The enthusiasm of the loyal citizens of the City of Churches was excited to a considerable extent yesterday, on the occasion of General Sheridan's reception by Mayor Boothe and the veterans of the city. Punctual to the time appointed—2 o'clock P. M.—General Sheridan arrived at the ferry-house at the foot of Montague street. He was met by Mayor Booth the instant he landed from the boat, and escorted to a carriage which was in waiting for him. His approach across the river was made known to the many persons located on the Heights by the cheering which the passengers on the ferry-boat indulged in on the way, and was communicated to the persons assembled in Montague and the adjoining streets by the brazen throats of the saluting cannon stationed on the private bridge over the tunnel. The military line was formed along Montague street, and extended from near the ferry to Henry street, the General's carriage being assigned a position amongst the veterans.

On entering the Governor's room the General was greeted with three hearty and enthusiastic cheers for "Little Phil. Sheridan." Postmaster Roberts then introduced him to Mayor Booth in the following words:—

Mr. Mayor:—It is my pleasure to present to you a soldier whose name fills the land, as he himself, in his own person, fills our idea of an honest, patriotic American soldier, General Philip H. Sheridan.

The Mayor responded as follows:—

It affords me great pleasure, General, to welcome you here. I am sorry to say I cannot do it in the name of the constituted authorities of our city, but I do it in the name of four hundred thousand brave and patriotic people, and in the name of the remnant of the thirty thousand men who were lately your companions in arms, I can give you the most heartfelt welcome to this the City of Churches. I am glad to meet you to-day. The gathering you see around you, and that which you have seen in the streets as you passed along, is altogether impromptu, and is unguided by any official authority, and yet, sir, I think it is an evidence to you that your name is deeply inscribed on the hearts of our people. We welcome you, then, I say, to our city most heartily, and I trust that your further progress will be one of unalloyed satisfaction to you.

Mayor Booth then shook hands with the General, who immediately after stepped upon the platform and made the following reply to the Mayor:—

It is very well known that I am a very poor hand at making speeches, but I must say that I sincerely thank you and the citizens of Brooklyn for this opportunity of making your acquaintance in such a pleasant way. I find here the same sentiment pervading the people that I have found everywhere in my travels from West to East, and it has also given me an opportunity of meeting many of the old soldiers who were my comrades and who were under my command. Many times they came to my relief when I was in tight places, and many times I went to them when they were in the same condition.

Generals Heintzelman and Forsyth and Colonel Forsyth were also introduced.

A number of gentlemen and ladies were then introduced to the General, after which he was escorted to an adjoining chamber by the authorities, where refreshments had been provided.

As soon as the repast was concluded the General was brought out to the people, who had assembled in great numbers in front of the City Hall. He remained here several minutes, waiting for his carriage to come up, during which time he was several times honored with receiving enthusiastic huzzas of welcome and applause. At length some open carriages arrived, and the General and his staff rode off, followed by the cheers of the people.—*N. Y. Herald yesterday.*

GENERAL SHERIDAN TO VISIT ALBANY.

Letter of Invitation from Governor Fenton—The General Accepts for the 9th Instant.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Sept. 28, 1867.—Dear General:—I rejoice that you have consented to visit the city of New York, in your course towards the West. This opportunity to see and to welcome you will be to our people an event of no common interest. Early learning to honor and be proud of your gallant and heroic leadership in the field, we have been taught also to honor and be profoundly grateful for the skill and wisdom you have displayed in the discharge of high administrative trusts. Louisiana has been your field of triumph no less than Virginia, and the firmness and patriotism which distinguished your command in the former have entitled you to the thanks and admiration of the people no less than your brilliant generalship in the latter. We honor alike your genius for war and your courage for the right, and we shall esteem it a rare privilege to extend you personal greeting.

A people can give no higher evidence of their determination and fitness for freedom than by honoring, with every public and private manifestation of fervent regard, those who have nobly defended their imperilled rights and liberties. Animated by the deepest gratitude towards those especially who have led them in their latest and severest struggle for the republic, they have watched your entire course of unbroken success with eager interest, and in the hearty approval of General Grant they find the expression of their own unqualified commendation.

My purpose, however, in this note was not to speak of that career which is so familiar to all, and so proudly cherished by the American people; but to invite you to the capital of the State after you have concluded your visit in the New York. It will greatly delight the people to have you visit the seat of government, where that gratitude which they rejoice to manifest in their own homes can find a greater measure of public expression. Not only as the capital, but as one of the oldest cities of the land, Albany has a history full of interest to every patriotic citizen.

Here, more than a century ago, a council of sterling men met to deliberate upon the means of securing a more perfect union of the colonies. The subsequent history of the capital and of the people is a history of efforts to advance the cause of liberty and build up one of the greatest pillars of the Union—a free and mighty State.

On behalf of the people, and for myself I cordially invite you to afford us this further opportunity of testifying our appreciation of your eminent services, and earnestly hope you will find yourself able to gratify our wishes. Very respectfully,

R. E. FENTON.

To Major General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, United States Army, New York city.

General Sheridan has returned answer, through Colonel Farrell, of Governor Fenton's staff, that he accepts the invitation with great pleasure. He has appointed the 9th instant for the visit to the capital, or after the reception ceremonies in Boston.

General Sheridan's Visit to Columbus.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—General Sheridan will be in Columbus on the 16th instant, to attend the marriage of his Adjutant-General, Forsythe, with the daughter of ex-Governor Denison.

The New North German Diet.

Among the members elected to the new North German Diet are 1 prince of the blood (Albrecht), 2 dukes, 4 princes, 28 counts, 15 barons, 75 lower nobility, 4 ministers, 3 generals, 80 country gentlemen, 64 Government employes, 18 lawyers, 13 municipal officers, 4 clergymen, 2 physicians, 6 professors, 2 bankers, 3 merchants, 3 shopkeepers, 1 teacher, and 1 mechanic

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR:—A friend has sent me a slip from your weekly, containing the *Tribune's* reply to my letter on the subject of national finances.

My high respect for the editor, the paper, and its readers, prompts me to a rejoinder which may contain a little more clearly the exact statement of the question at issue between us.

My most earnest desire is that the Government shall fully, honestly, and exactly meet every one of its obligations, according to the exact and equitable condition of every contract it has made with its creditors. I would advocate nothing short of this, and justice and good faith require nothing more.

I asserted that the 5-20 bonds were payable as to their principal in currency, and not in gold. This the *Tribune* denies, and insists that they are payable in gold.

The whole question is, what was the contract between the Government and its creditors?

The first $50,000,000 loan of August, 1861, was issued at 7·30 interest—principal and interest, payable in gold—was so taken and so paid. When the 5-20 loan bill was passed, it established the interest at six per cent., payable in gold, but said nothing as to the currency in which the principal was to be paid.

When the 5-20 loan was before Congress, Judge Spaulding of Ohio asked Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who reported it, if the principal of these bonds was payable in gold, as well as the interest? To which Mr. Stevens replied, that the principal was *not* payable in gold.

At the same session, when the first 5-20 loan bill was passed, the legal-tender act was also passed, providing for the issue of what are now known as "greenbacks." It was therein provided, and so printed on the back of every note, that it is legal tender for every debt public and private, except duties on imports and the interest on the public debt. If it was not to be received for principal of the public debt, why except the interest?

Besides, the act made it receivable by the United States for all its loans, and specially convertible into 5-20 bonds.

Again, in the following Congress, while a portion of the 5-20 loan was yet untaken, another 10-40 loan was authorized, at 5 per cent. interest; both principal and interest of which, by the terms of the act, were made payable in gold.

Now, if it was the contract of the Government that the 6 per cent 5-20 bonds were, interest and principal, payable in gold, although directly the contrary was stated on their face, why was it that the Government offered a 10-40 loan at 5 per cent., interest and principal both payable in gold?

In other words, how could the Government expect the 5 per cent. gold-payable and gold-bearing loan to be taken up, when it had the 6 per cent. gold-payable and gold-bearing loan still before the country?

You say that the *Tribune* was "largely, zealously instrumental, at the request of the Government, through its agents, in persuading the people to let the Government have their money for these bonds. We assured them, day after day, that every one would be paid in full in coin, principal and interest."

Now, the 10-40 loan was put upon the market by Jay Cooke, as the agent of the Treasury, and if you will consult the files of the *Tribune* containing the advertisement of that loan, you will find that Jay Cooke advertised the 10-40 loan as the only loan of the Government the principal and interest of which was payable in gold.

I have not seen that advertisement in the *Tribune*, but it was so advertised; and I assume Jay Cooke took advantage of so valuable a medium of advertising as your paper, to make known that important fact of the desirability of the 10-40 loan, as he certainly did so advertise in other papers.

You further say:—"General Butler uttered no word of dissent then," *i. e.*, when the loan was upon the market. True, because there was no occasion. And still another, and perhaps equally available answer—General Butler at that time had other public interests in another branch of the service to contemplate and try to serve.

Again:—You do not deny that this 5-20 loan, in whatever it is payable, is now due at the option of the United States. That is, the five years have passed at the end of which, by their terms, the United States reserved the right to pay them; and the Government has the right to pay them to-day in whatever currency the contract calls for—whether gold or paper.

If these bonds are payable in gold, why are they selling at from 108 to 112 in currency when gold is worth 143 to 145?

If the United States should now choose to exercise its right to pay them—which would seem to be wise, as they are untaxable, so that their interest is, in fact, from one to three per cent. higher than six per cent. to the holder)—in that case why should the Government be called upon to pay them in gold or its equivalent in currency, say 143, when anybody else can buy them at 112?

Why should the tax-payers be called upon to pay the holder from 30 to 40 per cent. more in order to redeem these bonds than, as they now have the right to do, the capitalist is now willing to sell them for to anybody else?

Assuming that no man can doubt, in view of the legislation of Congress, and the words of the contract, that these bonds are payable in currency, my next proposition is—That the United States shall issue a new loan upon such terms as sound finance shall show to be most advantageous, and with the proceeds pay its 5-20 creditors, and thus reduce the rate of interest, while at the same time it keeps exact faith in its contracts.

I am unable to see that this is "a dodge," or "repudiation," "which is a longer synonym for rascality," or anything "irreconcilable with common honesty." "These be hard words, my masters." As I do not think they add anything to the strength of the *Tribune's* argument upon a legal question relating to finance, I certainly can neither reply to nor return them.

I only propose to reply to the specific argument of the *Tribune*, and, therefore, refrain from discussing any of the collateral branches of this subject.

May I ask—as the question is one of great moment to the country—you in justice and fairness to give this letter the same conspicuous insertion in the daily, weekly, semi-weekly *Tribune* which you gave the attack?

"Common honesty" would seem to require this. Very truly yours, B. F. BUTLER.

Reply of Mr. Greeley to General Butler on Finance.

We print herewith a letter from General Benjamin F. Butler explaining and justifying his late utterances which recommend the payment of our national debt in national paper. We beg the reader to note that General Butler is a volunteer in this controversy. His views were elicited by no requirements from us, nor (we believe) from any one. He must have known, before he gave them utterance, that they were such as we and many (we think most) loyal Americans deem dishonest and repudiating. Let us briefly show why:—

I. The United States, when their national existence was in peril from a formidable rebellion, imperatively needed money—immense sums of it—sums which could be raised by borrowing alone. So they commenced borrowing, and were compelled to borrow more and more for years, until their national debt reached the enormous aggregate of over two thousand seven hundred and fifty millions, whereof two hundred and fifty millions have since been paid off, leaving about twenty-five hundred millions still due.

II. In the dark days of our gigantic struggle, it was deemed necessary to suspend specie payment and make the nation's promises to pay a legal tender for their face—in other words, to decree a universal forced loan, which was swelled at length to nearly one thousand millions of dollars. Except for certain payments to the Government, this paper was thus made our general currency.

III. At first, this forced loan was merely a postponement of actual payment. That is to say, instead of real cash, the Government gave its soldiers, contractors, and other creditors, its promise to pay so soon as it should be able. It was a case of qualified national bankruptcy, exactly as when a debtor asks and receives an extension of the time of payment from his creditors. The Government issued these paper dollars, convertible at the will of the holder into bonds drawing six per cent. interest in coin. This salutary and righteous system should never have been changed; but, unhappily, it was. Had it been faithfully adhered to, the debt would have funded itself, so fast and so far as it should be funded, and we should ere this have returned of course to specie payments. The change from greenbacks redeemable at the holder's pleasure, in a Treasury six per cent. bond, the interest specifically payable semi-annually *in coin*, to a greenback which simply, nakedly lied—being redeemable nowhere and in nothing—was a deplorable illustration of the growing steepness of the down-hill road.

IV. The first greenbacks were fundable at the holder's option in a specie-paying bond: those issued later were fundable whenever the Government, victorious over its foes, should be ready to fund. It was at first intended to issue a moderate amount only; but successive defeats, pressing emergencies, and imperative necessities, led to further and further issues, until our greenbacks in circulation amounted to four hundred millions.

V. All this time, the Government was borrowing all it could get—often to the extent of one hundred millions per month. And we (among others) were exhorting patriotic and thrifty citizens to sell their crops, their stocks, their farms, and invest the proceeds in the national debt, explaining to them that they would thus invest their greenbacks, which were at first a fraction, but at times very largely, below specie in value, in securities whereof both principal and interest were payable in coin. Had they not done so the Union must have perished.

VI. The Government emitted three kinds of paper:—1. Greenbacks, for a time not redeemed in anything; 2. Bonds payable in Legal-tender; 3. Bonds payable in Specie. The interest on those payable in Legal-tender (7·30s) was generally higher than that on bonds payable in specie (5-20s and 10-40s). And those who took the 7·30s were urged to do so by the fact that they would have the option at maturity of converting them into 5-20s, payable in coin. Hundreds of millions of bonds drawing 7 3-10ths per cent. interest have thus, both before and at maturity, been converted into 5-20s, drawing but 6 per cent. These are among the bonds which General Butler says the Government may now justifiably pay off in greenbacks!

VII. It seems clear to our mind that the Government, in borrowing money, incurred an obligation to pay; and that the amount it thus contracted to pay could not be increased or diminished at its own pleasure, since that would be saying that it might pay whatever amount it should see fit to pay. He who covenants to pay ten thousand dollars does not covenant to pay merely whatever he may choose to consider (or make) ten thousand dollars, but a definite amount, and when General Butler proposes that the Government shall pay its coin debt in greenbacks, and Mr. George H. Pendleton improves on the suggestion by urging that two thousand millions more greenbacks be issued, and *all* our funded debt, whether held at home or abroad, paid off therein, so that the holders thereof should thenceforth receive from the Treasury *no* interest whatever—nothing at all but barefaced lies, not worth a dime on the dollar—it seems to us that the rascality of the latter is more logical and respectable than General Butler's. If we are to perpetrate a gigantic national villainy, let it be for *something*.

VIII. We believe there are on record specific and unequivocal pledges of the Government that the principal as well as the interest of its Five twenties should be paid in coin at maturity. But this is not material. A man who incurs an obligation is morally bound (says Paley) to discharge that obligation as he supposed the creditor to understand him as promising to fulfil it. In other words: If a man quits your presence understanding you to promise him a hundred bushels of wheat for a certain service, and you are aware that he thus understands you, and he performs it on the faith of that understanding, you cannot pay him a hundred bushels of oats, and thus discharge your obligation, although you actually said oats, not wheat, in making the offer. Is not the case in point?

IX. The Government took the money of hundreds of thousands, saying:—"I will pay you six per cent. interest in coin on the sum so borrowed until I refund the principal borrowed." He who fancies that this debt can be wiped out by tendering the face of it in depreciated greenbacks seems to us deficient in moral sensibility. It is the Government that debases our currency, and that Government cannot rightfully take advantage of its own wrong.

X. If little was said or thought of the medium wherein payment of the principal should be made on those loans whereof the interest is expressly payable in coin, it was because no one dreamed that resumption would be postponed after peace should be restored. We all regarded suspension as a transient, though grave evil, to be escaped at the earliest moment. No one expected it to last so long as it has already endured. The necessity and the excuses for it have long since passed away; yet it is persisted in, because too many choose to pay but sixty to seventy cents where they owe a hundred.

XI. General Butler asks why, if the Five-twenties are payable in gold, they are now selling for 112 when gold is worth 143? We answer, 1. Because they superabound; 2. Because our country imports too many goods, and is heavily in debt abroad: 3. Because capitalists are timid, and fear that there may be Butlers enough in the land to defraud them of their honest dues. The fact that a promise of the United States to pay six per cent. on a given sum per annum in gold is worth twenty per cent. less than a promise of Great Britain to pay three per cent. on a like sum, is in point. Repudiation is thus shown to be a losing game. If every American would say, "We will pay our "Public debt to the uttermost farthing!" we might soon fund our debt at four per cent. As it is, we shall long pay fifty millions per annum in extra interest because of the threat and dread of virtual repudiation. And that fifty millions would pay off our entire debt in less than forty years. We are for reducing both principal and interest, so far as can honestly be done; and we object to all dodges that savor of repudiation that they preclude this most desired consummation.

XII. General Butler thinks we are at variance on a legal question. We think it predominantly a *moral* question. The reader will judge between us. HORACE GREELEY.

—Miss Kate Terry, the London actress, who has just retired from the stage, is a granddaughter of Terry the actor, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, who prided himself on his resemblance to the great novelist.

—Sothern, the actor, in a letter to his friend, Manager Henderson, urging him to revamp his theatre, wrote:—"A pig-sty, if big enough, can be converted into a palace. All that is required is to turn the pig out and put an emperor in."

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

Latest by the Cables and Steamers.

EFFECT OF THE DEATH OF SIR F. BRUCE.

The Governor Eyre Controversy.

THE COMMERCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

CADIZ, Oct. 1—Evening.—The barque Aristides, Captain Brumerhoff, from New York August 22d, for this port, arrived here leaky. Damage not ascertained.

LONDON, Oct. 1—Evening.—Consols for money, 94 5-16. No advices have been received yet from New York, and American securities are quoted at:—United States Five-twenties, 72¼; Illinois, 77½; Erie Railroad, 42; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 23.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 1—Evening.—United States bonds, 75 7-16.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—Evening.—Cotton closed steady. The sales reached 12,000 bales. No change in prices.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 1—Evening.—The market for goods and yarns is steady and favorable.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—Evening.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat, 14s. 6d. for California white; and 13s. 9d. for red Milwaukee.

LONDON, Oct. 1—Evening.—Sugar firm at 25s. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

Foreign News by Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The steamer Scotia has arrived with European dates of the 22d ult.

The London *Times* says that the death of Sir Frederick Bruce is an especial misfortune at a time when negotiations of the utmost intricacy and delicacy are pending with a Government which is not always disposed to approach Great Britain in a spirit of generosity and forbearance. His post was most onerous and perplexing, and each occupant finds his labors more exacting than those of his predecessor.

The Governor Eyre controversy has assumed a new phase. Captain Edenborough, an American officer, deposes that Gordon entered into negotiations with him to purchase an armed ship and munitions of war.

Hon. Jonathan Sturges, A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, Professor Rogers, Bishop Bayley, and others are passengers from Europe by the steamship Scotia.

The naval schoolship Portsmouth is anchored off the Battery.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Cabinet Reconstruction—The Jeff. Davis Trial, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning says:—"We are informed that the Secretary of the Interior has no idea of resigning on account of his health, which is much improved. It is expected he will be at his post in a short time. We are not authorized, however, to say that other circumstances may not prevail to induce him to seek retirement from his present position. Certainly, if the President should desire to remodel his Cabinet thoroughly, no impediment should be interposed by Mr. Browning, who would, under no circumstances, consent to be an obstacle in the way of harmony in the public councils."

The *Intelligencer* also states, upon high authority, that the Government has not only not taken any action in the matter of the trial of Jeff Davis, and contemplates none, but that neither the President nor the Attorney-General has been consulted upon the subject by either Judge Underwood nor Mr. Chanler. In other words, the whole story telegraphed from here is a fabrication throughout.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Sentence of a Whisky Defaulter—Interesting Political News, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—From the complexion of the delegates elected yesterday, there is no doubt that John W. Davis, a graduate of Fort Warren, will be nominated for Sheriff of Baltimore city. Leo Knott will be State's Attorney. He is an uncompromising Democrat. The old conservatives who left the Union party, and have been swallowed by them and then vomited out by the Democracy, are growling awfully and threaten vengeance.

There is a rapidly growing determination among the Union men and Union soldiers who belong to Governor Swann's militia to repudiate the whole thing, and, if necessary, revolt rather than be led or driven to support the nefarious schemes of politicians to elevate secessionists, Democrats, and returned Rebels to office over loyal men.

In the United States District Court, this morning, Judge Giles sentenced John P. Kendall, of Kent county, Maryland, to one week's imprisonment and four thousand and five dollars fine for manufacturing whisky without a license.

The Republicans hold ward meetings to-night to choose delegates to the Judiciary Convention, and make other nominations.

At the Democratic delegate elections yesterday, men were drunk and fighting all over the city. It was worse than in the days of Plugugly.

From the Second Military District.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—Major-General Canby has issued an order forbidding the Provost Courts from exercising jurisdiction in any case involving the title of land, or in any civil cause where the issue exceeds $300. He has also signified his intention of modifying General Sickles' order closing the bar-rooms throughout the Second District.

Latest from New York.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—General Slocum, whose name has been used in connection with the successor to the vacant Collectorship of Brooklyn, denies that he is a candidate. He would not accept the position were it offered him.

Colonel Eagan is endeavoring to secure the position rendered vacant by the removal of Colonel Messmore in the Revenue Department. There is no probability that he would be confirmed by the Senate were he nominated. It is said that his war record is not the best, and the Senate refused to confirm his nomination as Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

A large quantity of whisky, *en route* from the Hudson river depot to a storehouse, was seized to-day by Revenue officers.

A descent was made upon a gambling house, between Broadway and Nassau street, on Ann street, last night. A large quantity of gambling material was seized. The proprietor and three other persons were arrested.

New York Politics.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—A large number of delegates to the Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers have already arrived, and lobbying for the State has begun with considerable feeling. There promises to be a lively time in making the nominations, but who will be the successful candidates for the State it is impossible at this hour to tell.

Markets by Telegraph.

[Special to EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Flour firm. Southern, $10·25@12·25; extra State, $10·15@10·60. Wheat—Spring firm; winter 5c. better. Corn—Mixed, $1·32. Oats, 72@73c. Barley, $1·40@1·55. Rye, $1·50@1·55. Pork, $24. Lard, 14½@15c. Bacon and Bulk Meats nominal. Tallow, 12@12¼c. Whisky, 35@38c. in bond. Cotton, 23c.

[By the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅞; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 44½; Erie, 66½; Cleveland and Toledo, 121½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100¾; Michigan Central, 108¾; do. Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 105½; Illinois Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia Sixes, 48; Missouri Sixes, 104¾; Hudson River, 128; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 109½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 106⅝. Money, 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109¾.

Extensive Conflagration in Sedgwick Street, Brooklyn—Loss about $60,000.

About 9 o'clock last evening the alarm of fire was given for the Second district. The firemen turned out with promptitude, and soon the main streets of the city were crowded with apparatus, drawn by a noisy, yelling crowd of firemen and runners. There was not much difficulty experienced in designating the route, even by the most distant companies from the scene of the conflagration. The lurid flames which shot upwards across the dark sky lit the surrounding neighborhood, and gave rise to speculations among distant residents of the city that a most disastrous conflagration was then in progress.

The scene of the fire was in Sedgwick street, near Columbia, South Brooklyn, a thickly populated neighborhood. The flames were first discovered by the residents of the place indicated issuing from the upper story of the two-story brick building owned by Henry Sherman & Brother, and known as Sherman's saw-mills. On the premises a large quantity of lumber was piled up, and the entire surroundings were of such a nature as to invite the attention of the devouring element. The high wind which prevailed made the danger imminent to the surrounding dwellings and tenement-houses, and large quantities of furniture and bedding were removed from houses in the vicinity.

The sparks flew in all directions, and but for the energetic action of the numerous firemen the damage would doubtless have been very great. The mill, machinery, and lumber were entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at $60,000. The property was fully insured in some of the principal insurance companies of New York and Brooklyn. A house, adjoining the mill, occupied by Mr. Smart, was considerably damaged by fire and water. The occupant suffered a slight loss in furniture. One man was slightly injured, being overcome by the heat. A squad of police of the Forty-third precinct, under Sergeant Lawlor, were on the ground and were efficient in guarding property and preserving order. Inspector Folk was also at the scene of the conflagration.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HAYTIEN NEWS.

Salnave Still in Hot Water—No Funds—No Trade—Plenty of Fighting.

PORT AU PRINCE, Sept. 11, via Havana, Oct. 1.—Salnave's position is becoming daily more dangerous, and the recent insurrections are attributed to the machinations of Cabral. Salnave is reported to be favoring the schemes of Baez at Port au Prince. The Concordat is annoying the Government very much, as the latter is unable to support the clergy.

All commerce is paralyzed; no products whatever are arriving, and some vessels have been lying here since June. Currency has fallen to the rate of forty Haytien dollars for one Spanish.

OHIO POLITICS.

S. S. Cox and Vallandigham Differing About the Payment of the National Debt—The Republican Opposition to Ben Wade in Favor of Schenck for the Senate.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—S. S. Cox, of New York, made a speech at Columbus yesterday, in which he opposed the Democratic proposition to pay off the national debt in greenbacks. Vallandigham followed with a speech advocating the proposition.

The Republican opposition to Ben Wade's return to the Senate will be concentrated on General Schenck, it is now understood, instead of Dennison.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.—The Princess Charlotte, says the *Journal d'Anvers*, has for some days past resumed her painting implements, which she uses with considerable skill. She has finished a view of the Park of Tervueren. Her husband appears in it on horseback, accompanied by some Mexican gentlemen.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1867.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are offered at 7 per cent. on Government loans and other first-class stock securities. Best commercial bills range at from 7@9 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111 for 6s of 1881; 113 for '62 5-20s; 109 for '64 5-20s; and 109¼ for '65 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¼@101½, a slight advance; and old do. at 98¼, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52½, no change. 125½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 62 for Norristown; 50·69 for Reading; 57⅜ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 27⅝ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 165, no change; Mechanics' at 32, no change; and Consolidation at 45, no change. 241 was bid for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 41@42, closing at the former rate, a decline of ½; 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27½ for preferred do.; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143½; 11 A. M., 143⅝; 12 M., 144¼; 1 P. M., 143⅝, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	101½	75 sh Penna R	53⅛
$300 do. New	101⅛	30 do	53⅛
$100 do. New	101⅛	5 sh Lehigh Nav	42
$2000 All County Co 5s	78½	5 do	41⅜
$1900 City 6s, New	101⅜	50 do	41⅜
1 sh Phila Bk	165	10 do	41⅜
100 sh Leh Nav	42	35 do	41⅜
5 sh Mech Bk	32		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; do. 1862, 112¾@113¼; do., 1864, 108¾@109; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, new, 107½@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝; do. 7·30s, June, 106⅜@106½; do., July, 106¼@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119¼; do., December, 1864, 118@118¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 143¾@144. Silver, 137@138½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¾@111; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@113¼; do., 1864, 108¾@109; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. new, 107½@107¾; do. 1867, new, 107⅜@107⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 99½@100; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106¼@106½; 3d series, 106⅜@106½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118¼; May, 1865, 117@117¼; August, 1865, 116@116¼; September, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 143⅞@144¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; old 5-20s, 113@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@109; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., July, 107¾@107⅝; do., 1867, 107¼@107½; 10-40s, 99@99¼; do., June, 106¾@106½; do., July, 106¼@106⅝. Gold, 143¾@144¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.—The Flour Market is moderately active, and prices are well maintained. By the home consumers 2300 barrels were taken, at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8@9·75 for old stock and fresh ground extra; $10·75@11·75 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy, according to quality. 650 barrels sour sold on secret terms. 800 barrels spring Wheat sold for shipment on secret terms. Rye Flour ranges from $8·25 to $8·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The inquiry for Wheat is entirely from the millers, who purchase chiefly of prime lots. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·30@2·50; amber at $2·50@2·60; and California at $2·85@2·90. Rye ranges from $1·55 to $1·65 for Western and choice Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate request, and lower. Sales of 4500 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at $1·42@1·49; 300 bushels Western mixed at $1·38@1·40; and 1000 bushels Western white at $1·40@1·42. Oats sell at 70@80c. No transactions were reported in either Barley or Malt.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $55 ₰ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....54 | 11 A. M.....72 | 2 P. M.....78

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Trinity, Harts, Dunkirk, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Royal Charlie, Briggs, Rotterdam, Joseph F. Justus.
Brig Estafani, Symmies, Matanzas, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig Charles Wesley, Colson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, do.
Schr Old Zach, Lynch, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr John H. Allen, Seaman, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, Lynn, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Joseph Hay, Keen, Wareham, R. H. Powell.
Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Franklin, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Cadi, Bangs, Salisbury, Captain.
Sl'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig B. Smith, Godfrey, from Genoa July 5, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori.
Brig Charles Wesley, Colson, from Boston, via Camden.
Schr Julia, Delaney, 5 days from Baltimore, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Ruby, Lee, 4 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, 3 days from Rondout, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, from Lynn.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Hingham.
Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Victoria, Parker, hence, at Matanzas 20th ultimo.
Brig Romaine, Card, hence, at Aspinwall 13th ult.
Brig M. C. Rosevelt, Farnworth, from Richmond for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schr A. Falkenburg, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 29th ult.
Schr J. Atwood, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th ult.
Schr Ida May, Drinks, hence, at Portland 30th ult.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.
Schr Ruth H. Baker, Knight, hence, at Portland 28th ultimo.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th ult.
Schr Frank Colton, Robinson, hence, at Fall River 28th ult.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, from Hingham for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th ult.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, hence, at Norwich 30th ultimo.
Schr R. S. Dean, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 28th ult.
Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, hence, at Cohassett Narrowe 28th ult.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schr Theodore Dean, Phillips, hence, at Dighton 26th ult.
Schr Georgia, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schr J. Compton, from Dighton for Philadelph

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Rebel Army of Maryland.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The apprehensions of the country begin to take form and to solidify into particulars. The President is declared to be casting an amorous eye upon the Maryland militia, a body of treasonable antecedents and facti ous proclivities. This force, we are told, has been recently reorganized, and of the 10,000 men of which it is composed there are said to be 4600 in the city of Baltimore. There are other facts which are not reassuring. We printed yesterday a telegram that Gen. Grant having properly refused to grant the requisition upon the General Government for artillery, Governor Swann has purchased 12-pounders in Baltimore, and placed them in the charge of companies commanded by Rebel soldiers. This is startling enough, but we must add to it the expenditure, by a State already impoverished, of nearly $300,000 for uniforms and muskets. Why should Maryland prepare for war? Why should Governor Swann organize a militia which is little better than a Rebel army? It is argued that if the President were disposed to subject Congress to a "Pride's Purge," or to drive it altogether from the constitutional domicil, this Maryland militia would be found a ready and convenient auxiliary. The worst of these rumors is that they should be current at all. The burning shame of the whole matter is that anybody of unclouded reason should think such usurpation possible. The dishonor to the republic of a Chief Magistrate to whom such intentions may be seriously imputed, is greater than the danger of their practical fulfilment. It affords only another illustration of what we have again and again declared—that the public mind is in a condition of chronic alarm, and watches with nervous susceptibility for the slightest indication of Executive violence. Never before has the country been in a predicament so humiliating. It is a disgrace to be credulous, and it may be ruin to disbelieve.

After a dozen vetoes, and after persistent evasion of the laws enacted in spite of Executive prohibition, it certainly becomes all loyal citizens to be upon the alert. That prediction may be important now which ten years ago would have been simply ludicrous. The mouthpieces of the President threaten war, and, if there is to be war, we prefer to commence the campaign without an hour's delay. We propose to encounter the Rebel army of Maryland with bloodless weapons, and, by giving them a taste of the people's quality, to decrease their passion for practical combat. The President may not care for the popular will, when it does not keep time and tune to his own, but we suspect that the warriors who are to be summoned by the White House reveille to take Congress into custody may prove to be of a less uncompromising nature. They may have an apprehension of predestinate ropes and of the Dry Tortugas. If the coming State elections condemn as unmistakably and as emphatically as they should the President and his "policy," the sonorous language of the great result will not be wasted upon the Baltimore banditti. We have tried the stuff of which they are made, and if they so quickly apprehended General Butler's uncompromising intentions, they will hardly prove more obtuse in the face of great Republican majorities. His Excellency may call them, but as there is no law which, at the risk of their lives, can compel them to parade in Washington to gratify his love of military spectacles, they may take time for reflection before they obey the summons; and, if they reflect at all, it is probable that they will prefer the comfort and safety of their own firesides to the chances of grapeshot in the capital. They are, no doubt, a phalaux of uncommon closeness and compactness—a legion rivalling the regiments of Rome; but Mr. Johnson is not Philip of Macedon, and would have cut but a sorry figure in crossing the Rubicon. He may, for aught we know, be reading up in French history, and preparing himself for the crisis by a careful study of Napoleon's management of the Council of Five Hundred; but he is no more Bonaparte than Washington is the Paris of 1799, or the Maryland militia the veterans of Lodi and Arcola. Up to this moment we believe that Mr. Johnson has been dreaming of a popular support and coöperation; and it is time that such reveries should be rudely interrupted, for his own good and for that of the country. Let us have a noble Republican victory in New York, showing upon which side the State ranges itself unmistakably, and not one mercenary trooper will march from any quarter at the call of a self-created dictator.

Perhaps we are treating this matter too seriously. If it be true that the President is meditating the military experiments of which rumor is speaking so plainly, the reception of General Sheridan in Baltimore must have been anything but encouraging. It is a question now whether the loyal people of that city would permit the militia o metamorphose themselves into the Swiss Guard of Mr. Andrew Johnson. "It was expected," says the report of General Sheridan's passage through Baltimore, "that the Rebel inhabitants would interfere, but they did not, the crowd was so very enthusiastic, cheering Sheridan and groaning Johnson and Swann." It is to be presumed that those who thus welcomed a proscribed hero will keep a watch over the movements of their militiamen; and if General Sheridan is wanted in Baltimore or Washington, we are sure that authority will somewhere be found for calling him to the rescue of law and of order.

Impeachment and the Rumors of Executive Resistance.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have attached no importance to the rumors imputing to President Johnson the intention of forcibly resisting Congress in case it should resolve upon his impeachment and suspension from office. They seem to us utterly preposterous and absurd. Yet they obtain credence in many quarters, and are widely used to excite and arouse the public mind in regard to the pending canvass. And we see that Senators in Congress, who ought to have some regard for the dignity and duties of their position, are lending their authority to these attempts.

It might be a great outrage for Congress to impeach the President, and a still greater one to suspend him from office during trial. Possibly, it would be an utterly unconstitutional proceeding. We think it would. But that fact does not authorize the President to plunge the nation into civil war for the purpose of defeating it. He is by no means the Protector of the realm—but simply the head of the Executive Department of its Government. The Constitution defines the extent to which he may participate in making laws. It gives him a certain weight and influence in deciding what laws shall, and what laws shall not, be enacted. He can override absolutely the action of Congress, provided he has the concurrence of one-third of its members; but against two-thirds he is utterly powerless. Two-thirds can make a law in spite of him; and in regard to all laws made in this way against his will, as well as all made in the usual way by his assent, he has the simple duty of seeing that they are faithfully executed. He has not the faintest shadow of authority or of right to embarrass their execution—still less to resist and defeat it.

President Johnson seems inclined to regard himself as the special protector and defender of the Constitution, as against all other departments of the Government, and even against the people themselves. But this is much too broad a view of his jurisdiction. His sphere of duty is clearly defined in the fundamental law. He is unquestionably right in withholding his aid from the enactment of a law which he deems to be unconstitutional. He may return it with his objections—and there his right and his duty end. If Congress chooses to pass it over his head, it will become a law nevertheless; and he has not the shadow of right to interfere with its execution. He is not responsible for the laws which Congress may enact against his objections; nor on the other hand is Congress in the least degree responsible to him. Its power to make laws is far more absolute than his power to prevent them from being made; but when made, his duty to execute them is simple and imperative.

And this applies to all laws alike. The Democrats are encouraging the President to believe that he has the right to defeat and protect *his* department of the Government against Congress—to resist any attempt that may be made to curtail its jurisdiction or weaken its authority, even though those attempts should be made in due form of law. This is a great mistake, and if the President should be weak enough to act upon it, the Democrats would be the first to desert him. He can do nothing to maintain the authority of the Executive department which he cannot do to maintain that of Congress or the Judiciary. All departments stand on the same basis and exist by the same authority. And Congress, as the law-making power, has the same right to enlarge, regulate, or restrict the powers of the Executive, within the limitations of the Constitution, as it has to regulate those of the judicial department of the Government. And if in either case it transcends the provisions of the Constitution, the remedy must be sought in the same quarter—by appeal to courts of law and to the people at the ballot-box—not to force in any form.

We deprecate any attempt at impeachment. We do not believe it to be demanded by any acts of the President nor by any interest of the public. It would throw public affairs into fresh confusion, excite the public mind, exasperate political passion, damage the business of the country, and do infinite harm in every direction without the slightest benefit in any. Still more should we deplore any attempt to expel or remove the President from office pending his trial on impeachment. Such a step would in our judgment be one of violence without warrant in law or in precedent, and certain to plunge the country into the most deplorable and disastrous complications.

But if the President should attempt to meet any such movement by force—by dispersing Congress, arresting its members or disputing its authority otherwise than through the operation of the courts of law, he would bring himself within the definition of treason, and become liable to all its pains and penalties. No department of the Government has any right to look to civil war for its own defense, nor can the public force ever be used to defeat or resist the law, but only for the purpose of securing its execution. General Grant, as head of the army, would have no right to obey an order issued for any such object. And the whole country, without distinction of party, would rise to suppress any such rebellion against the law and the law-making power, as it did to suppress that which arose in 1861.

We do not suspect President Johnson of any such wickedness and folly. Those who impute to him such designs, or prompt him to entertain them, are his worst and most fatal enemies. He can avoid impeachment and suspension by avoiding acts which serve as provocations to them; but if he invites or incurs them, he cannot resist or avert the due course of proceedings under the law. Whatever he may do by force in that direction will only excuse and justify the proceedings themselves.

The October Elections.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa hold their annual elections on Tuesday, October 8; while California holds a Judicial election about the same time. Ohio and Iowa elect Governors; a single Representative in Congress is to be chosen from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Dennison, deceased, and one from Ohio, vice General Rutherford B. Hayes, who, having accepted the nomination for Governor, has resigned his seat. The Democrats tried to nominate a candidate, but quarrelled—part of them insisting on an out-and-out Copperhead, while the rest wanted to run a soldier; so they gave it up, and are supporting General Samuel F. Cary (Republican), who is the independent candidate, against Richard Smith, the regular Republican candidate. The simple fact betrays their weakness. In Pennsylvania, ex-Judge Woodward is running as the Democratic, against ex-Senator W. W. Ketchum, Republican. The district (Luzerne and Susquehanna counties) is close, though carried heavily against us last year by fraudulent votes in the coal-mining precincts of Luzerne. With a fair vote, Mr. Ketchum stands a good chance of election.

The Democrats have no hope of carrying Iowa, though they expect to gain on a light vote by attracting to their standard liquor-selling and liquor-loving Republicans, on some pretext of local dissatisfaction. In Ohio, they virtually concede the election of General Hayes as Governor, but cling to the hope of securing a majority in the Legislature by fomenting jealousies between the friends of rival candidates for United States Senator. Their main effort, however, will be to defeat the Constitutional amendment, which extends the right of suffrage to blacks, and that they confidently hope to achieve. We entreat every Republican to consider that the defeat of impartial manhood suffrage will be everywhere hailed as a Democratic triumph, and will thrill with ecstacy the soul of every unreconstructed Rebel in the land. Nothing that has occurred since the taking of Fort Pillow—unless it be the Memphis and New Orleans massacres—has rejoiced the heart of rebeldom as it will be enraptured by the tidings that Ohio has decided that blacks have no rights that whites are bound to respect. It will be a fresh Dred Scott decision, and exulted over accordingly. We pray every Ohio Republican to constitute himself a vigilance committee, for the purpose of securing every possible vote for manhood suffrage. It is the pivot of the canvass; and our adversaries will plausibly insist, if manhood suffrage be voted down, that they triumph on their cardinal principle, though defeated on their candidates.

In Pennsylvania, the Democrats have the advantage in that their leading candidate, Judge Sharswood, has long been on the bench, and, being a jurist of undoubted ability as well as experience, will win some Republican votes from Mr. Williams, his Republican opponent, who is comparatively a new man. True, Judge Woodward was beaten under like circumstances in 1863; but Governor Curtin's name then headed the Republican ticket; while Woodward's recent decision (in which we believe Judge Sharswood concurred), nullifying the Conscription act was reason enough for his defeat. If ever a disloyal opinion was read from a bench, that was one; for, if the people of Pennsylvania had not reversed it, ousting Judge Woodward, the war for the Union stood paralyzed, and the Rebellion must have become a successful revolution. To elect Sharswood now is to uphold Woodward, who is running for Congress, and virtually decide that the Rebellion ought to have succeeded. There are other local issues that help the wrong side; so that we have apprehended its success; but our later advices are more cheering, and justify hope of a Republican triumph if a full vote can be drawn out. To this end, we entreat every Pennsylvanian who stands for justice and equal rights to do his very utmost in the struggle of next Tuesday.

The Issue Before the Country.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Two years have passed since we closed the war of the Rebellion. The people have waited with patience for the country to be restored to something of its former glory. They have anxiously watched every political movement until hope has grown faint under the hands of the wreckers, Johnson and Congress. Have they given us peace, restored confidence in public enterprise, thrown vigor into our commercial development, made us respected abroad? Not one of all these; but, as if to make the picture still darker, they have given us the reverse of what the nation has had a right to expect.

When the first gun against Fort Sumter threatened the disintegration of our territory, we as a people sprang to arms, and, high above all petty and partisan feeling, proclaimed the preservation of our nationality to be the gage of battle. Four terrible years, and victory welded the States together. The cause was won. We emerged from the contest still vigorous. The mountain of debt we had assumed—the price in treasure paid for territorial unity—we thought lightly of. We had not been fighting for the negro. The negro was a side issue, and came in like many other secondary elements whose fortunes hung on the results of the war. The men in power have, however, in their political madness, completely lost sight of the primary object in pursuit of an inferior one. Their minds have been unable to grasp the great problem; and it is in the negro alone that they find national consolidation, national greatness, national development, and something which, of a kindred nature, suits their calibre.

Is the nation to centre all its future hopes upon the ability of the black man to govern it? Are we expected, in the light of the intelligence of this century, to believe that any body of men, be they the Congress of the United States or a body of mythological gods, can, by a simple legislative fiat, lift the negro from barbarism to the summit of civilization? And yet this is what the radical party is trying to make us believe. Not only this, but in the face of every acknowledged truth, they would persuade us that we have had the madness to fight for such an idea. A revolution must be judged by its results. An equation is solved when we all agree that the result is correct. Now, if we, as the people of the United States, permit the fanatical sections of North or South to bury the great golden principle of our battle under the secondary idea of negro elevation, then we sadly reduce ourselves in our own estimation, and admit that this was the *maximum bonum* of all our hopes—that this virtually is the solution of the revolutionary equation. But how many of the people of the United States are willing to admit that this is the solution—that this all they fought for?

The people are beginning to think of these things; and we tell Andrew Johnson and our Congress that they must not be blind to the fact that for the people to think in the United States is for them to act. To act now as they think is to make a clean sweep of officials, from the President down to the lowest leech that sucks at the national life. The country is disgusted—is fairly reeling under the blows given to it by these political wreckers who have raised the black flag against our progress. The people now cry, "Down with them!" And down they must go—down to the level of the intelligence of that element which they would use to prop up their falling fortunes. Let the President and Congress leave the work which their brains cannot comprehend. From first to last their policy, on both sides, has been ruin. Not alone the loyal North, but every true lover of his country, has looked on from day to day, for the past two years, only to see the seeds of new revolution planted and fostered. We have seen the President reduced so low that even in a graveyard, with five thousand dead heroes lying around him, he has descended to party spleen in speech and act. We have seen conduct on the part of the radical leaders no less disgusting. The nation now, drugged to surfeit with such things, demands a change. Change must come, for in it lies national preservation. We fought four years against one party that we might preserve our national unity. We won the battle. The party in power now make it essential that by the ballot we shall again do battle for national safety. Every act of Congress indicates the necessity of this; for within our Congressional halls are enacted laws that would disgrace the legislation of the Common Council of New York. The people and their generals put down the Rebellion and then turned the political elements into the hands of the politicians. These have gone on from bad to worse with their work until there is no longer any hope for the country, unless the people assume the power that belongs to them and again come to the rescue. This must be done. In all future elections let the strong, clear heads of the country be placed in responsibility. Let the demagogues sink to the level from which they arose to curse us with what they call legislation. Their last hope now is a lease of power through negro supremacy. Are the people willing to grant this, and force to the surface a new revolution? Let every man understand that herein lies just as much of the future welfare of the United States as ever hung upon the bayonets of our armies during the Rebellion. The new war is to save intelligence from the flood of ignorance that the radicals have loosened to the attack. These are the true issues before the people, and the ones which must soon be decided.

A Secessionist View of Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. World.

So far as the Reconstruction laws are not a mere wanton exercise of arbitrary power, so far as they do not depend on the ancient and execrable principle that might makes right, their justification lies in the doctrine of secession. If the secession ordinances were valid, and the States pretending to secede did thereby become independent foreign governments, then the contest was not a civil but a foreign war, and the success of our arms gave us all those rights of conquest which appertain to a victorious nation by the body of usages known as international law. If the secession doctrine was sound, and the independence acquired in pursuance of it was real, it logically enough follows that Congress can prescribe rules for the government of the foreign territory which became ours by the right of conquest, and that the time and manner of the readmission of the seceded States to the Union are subject to Congressional discretion. The Hon. Iverson L. Harris, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia, has written a letter favoring submission to the prescribed conditions, and making the validity of the ordinances of secession the corner-stone of his argument. We copy enough to exhibit the line of reasoning:—

Now, I take it to be an undeniable fact, that Georgia, by the ordinance of her Convention in 1861, did dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, and renounce the Federal Constitution.

This act put Georgia out of the Federal Union.

I take it to be also an undeniable fact, that Georgia, as a State, has not been restored to her former position in the Federal Union.

This being so, she is still out of the Federal Union. What interest or property as a State, if my premises are right, she has in a Constitution which she solemnly renounced, and which has not been re-extended over her as a State in the Federal Union, and as it existed before her secession, I am at a loss to discover. Having gone as a State how can she, in reference to political rights and privileges, rightfully claim its benefits and protection?

Upon this view you will perceive that I utterly deny that there was a civil war in its legitimate sense—that we were rebels, traitors. A necessary consequence from this position is that, upon the termination of hostilities, there can be no confiscation or amenability to the municipal laws of the conqueror.

The claim that the Constitution is ours, and that we have never parted with it, contains within it the fatal admission of our guilt as traitors.

"The status of Georgia, then, at this time," is that of a conquered State out of the Federal Union.

If this is so, it is in the light only of the laws of nations that our situation can be properly considered.

It must, I think, be conceded by every jurist, whose reading has extended beyond Blackstone and the Constitution of the United States, that it is a settled and unquestionable doctrine of the laws of nations that the conqueror, according to the customs of Christian civilized nations, may rule the State conquered at his will, as by moulding its political institutions to that will, with no other restrictions on his power than the customary usages of such nations.

The Congress of the United States from this source, and this alone, derived their power to pass the Reconstruction acts; they do not spring from the exercise of enumerated and delegated powers to Congress, but from the power outside of the Constitution inherent in the victor.

Viewing those acts, then, in the light of terms imposed by the conqueror on the conquered—and I am driven by a stern logic to look at them in that light, and in no other—so regarding them, I am called on to determine what line of conduct it is most expedient to pursue. I am compelled, also, to remember at the same time that there is no earthly tribunal to which the conquered can appeal for remedy or redress. Are we not, then, by an inexorable necessity, compelled to choose between acquiescing in those acts, or resistance? Would not the last be downright madness? The other alternative is the only thing left us.

If we could but concede the premises, we should be obliged to admit that this is soundly and ably reasoned. But it would be the most stupendous example of self-stultification in the history of the world for the Northern people to admit the premises. True it is, that the Reconstruction acts can be justified on no other principle; but the North has expended too much blood and treasure in contesting the doctrine of secession to concede its validity now. If the South had a right to secede, and by secession became a foreign nation, we waged against it a most cruel and unjustifiable war, and conducted the war on false pretenses from beginning to end. In entering upon the war, and during the whole course of its prosecution, we maintained that the ordinances of secession were nullities, of no more force than if they had never been passed. Our Government was never weary of declaring, both to our own people and to foreign nations, that we were dealing merely with revolted citizens; and we carried this doctrine to such a length as to make it a ground of vehement accusation against Great Britain that she conceded to the South enough of a belligerent character to assume the position of a neutral. The whole tenor of the despatches sent from our State Department, and the whole tone of our public press, was in angry inculpation of the foreign powers for regarding the Confederates in any other light than that of citizens in insurrection against their lawful Government. We refused, for a long while, to allow that the South had even the rights which appertain to the insurgent party in a civil war; refused for a long while even to exchange prisoners; and now, in brazen contradiction to our whole record, we insist on a method of restoration which involves a full indorsement of the right of secession, and is utterly indefensible on any other principle.

Wanted, an Owner.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The way in which the Democratic newspapers, and the Satanic press generally, are trying to shuffle off the load of Mr. Johnson's indecency and stupidity, reminds us of the story in the Arabian Nights which tells us how the poor tailor and his wife tried to get rid of the body of the little Hunchback who was choked at their table with a fish-bone. Mr. Johnson, to be sure, was choked with something stronger than any fish-bone, but he is quite as dead as ever the Hunchback was, and in a condition that makes it quite as desirable to get rid of him. Accordingly, ever since his 22d of February speech, in which he swallowed a very large fish-bone indeed, and was carried off insensible, the leaders of the Democratic party, who felt instinctively that he was their peculiar charge, have been lugging this unfortunate body from house to house, depositing it with chuckling laughter on innocent door-steps, giving it a vigorous punch or two to make it stand up straight, and fall in handsomely as soon as the bell was answered, and then running around the nearest corner as if the devil were after them. The *World*, in whose house he was being entertained at the time he died, set the body up against the *Herald* office, but the editor, coming in from early morning prayers, immediately took the scent, and sent the thing by its night porter to the *Journal of Commerce*, who was as much shocked to find it there as if it had been a telegram with news of a Republican victory. Without more ado he dragged it, as quickly as his age and infirmities would permit, to the door of the *Express*, the editors of which, after a good many snivelling tears, and a few feeble maundering efforts at embalming it, quietly thrust it up the chimney, where, if there were any wit in the party, it would be suffered to remain forever. But there are those who foolishly think it will get so thoroughly cured in the chimney that it may be pulled down in time to serve for another election. We think no better of their brains than to believe they may try it, but we think a good deal better of the brains of our people than to think any success can attend the efforts of a dead party to set up a dead candidate.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

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Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Delaware Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

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NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths' BOOTS AND GAITERS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
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NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
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DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

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In Serie de Cuartos,
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Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

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JOHN A. BAUER & SON

Have now on hand a large assortment of

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PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
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WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Gauze and Chuny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Sets of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 21m

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

GRAND REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BROAD AND PARRISH STREETS.—Last night a grand and enthusiastic Union Republican meeting was held at the corner of Broad and Parrish streets. It was more especially intended for the citizens of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards, who turned out *en masse*. H. W. Gray, Esq., was selected as President, and on taking the chair made some pertinent remarks. The following gentlemen were chosen to the positions named:—

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. George W. Hill, Edward D. Stokes, William Mann, James Neal, John Johnson, Watson De Fuy, Martin Burset, Colonel W. B. Thomas, Henry D. Moore, Charles Boeder, James Palmer, Henry Hickcock, John T. Bailey, Robert Merchant, A. C. Roberts, William Warwick, and Joseph Chapman.

Secretaries—Messrs. A. Frolsicke, H. C. Stiles, Samuel Bain, John Hawkins, A. D. Irvin, Samuel Ward, and Edward Leighton.

A fine brass band was on the platform and discoursed appropriate music.

William B. Mann, Esq., was first introduced, and made a sterling and stirring speech, in which he was greatly applauded. He referred to the patriotism and services of Major-General Sheridan, whom the people of Philadelphia had recently turned out to honor. Those who had the good of the country at heart would support, at the coming election, men who were known to be loyal and true.

Now, more than ever, was the time to give a heavy indorsement of the nominees, and he felt confident all who heard him would do their entire duty. At the mention of General Sheridan's name the applause and cheering were most deafening, and it was some minutes before the speaker could proceed. We would not do otherwise than elect the Republican ticket.

Hon. Morton McMichael was then introduced, and after some humorous introductory remarks he proceeded to say that the present members of the Select and Common Councils were as competent, deserving, and honest gentlemen as he had ever officially communicated with. The city of Philadelphia was the fourth largest city in the world, the grade being London, Paris, New York, and Philadelphia, and before ten years he predicted the population of Philadelphia would exceed that of New York, and Broad street, on which they were now standing, would be one of the best avenues on the globe. This was a strong expression, but one which many present would see verified.

The city of Philadelphia was eminently the home of the workingman, and if that body of citizens would allow the power of the Government to pass into the hands of the Democratic party, there would be a virtual surrender of all gained by the loyal men during the war. He urged those present to look at the present political question with reference to home comfort and the furtherance of those blessings gained by the victory of the Government over rebellion and fastidiousness. He was satisfied that the men of sense, honor, and forethought would see the eminent necessity of voting the Republican ticket.

Personally he had nothing to say to such of the Democratic party, but those upon the Republican ticket were better qualified, and were entirely deserving of the support of the people. The nominee for City Treasurer the speaker indorsed highly, upon the score of capacity and faithfulness, and he would not believe that any man calling himself a Republican would, for the sake of gratifying personal spleen, do aught against his election, and thus contribute to the success of a party whose success would be fatal to the best interests of the Government.

Our present City Treasurer had administered the affairs of his office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and his success was in a great degree owing to the vigilance and capacity of David Jones, the present nominee of the Republican party. The tax and cry about the rate of taxation was all bosh. The rate of taxation in Philadelphia was comparatively less and the advantages greater than other cities. Improvements had been made and, of course, must be paid for. He would go as far as any man to correct and rebuke extravagance; but the Councils of Philadelphia were endeavoring to administer affairs as economically as possible.

The bad man at Washington, who by an accident occupied the Presidential chair, was endeavoring to inflict on us evils worse than the Rebels themselves would have done. There was no way of rebuking this bad man excepting through the ballot-box, and as the votes are cast on Tuesday next so will be regarded the voice of Philadelphia. The question for all who are governed by high and proper motives is to inquire, not who is on the Republican ticket, but what does it embody and represent? Any man who votes for a portion of the Democratic party votes to aid the traitors who conducted the Rebellion.

(A voice—We want no despotism.) No; and we will have none, and we will not permit Andrew Johnson or any one like him to ride roughshod over the rights and liberties of the people, even if by accident he should have been called to a high place. On Tuesday next the people would mark his condemnation in a most clear and distinct manner.

A united and vigorous effort was at this time necessary, as evidenced by the chuckling over a partial victory by the Democrats in California, because of unfortunate dissensions. Andrew Johnson, on the reception of this news, telegraphed to Vallandigham, congratulating him, and other sentiments like him, and urging him to greater and further success. He concluded by urging them to do their whole duty at the polls, and secure a grand and gratifying victory.

Hon. George T. Thorn then read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, The legislative power of the United States being vested by the Constitution in the National Congress, the attempts of acting President Andrew Johnson to nullify the laws regularly passed by that body, are entirely unconstitutional, and fraught with danger to our rights and liberties.

Resolved, That the reconstruction measures of Congress meet our cordial approval, and should be faithfully and fully executed in order that the Rebel States may resume their places in the Union upon such terms as will insure the future peace and safety of the country.

Resolved, That the removal of Edwin M. Stanton and Generals Sheridan and Sickles from the positions which they filled with so much honor to themselves and advantage to the country, was an outrage upon the patriotic feelings of the American people.

Resolved, That a judicious tariff for the protection of American industry is demanded by the best interests of all classes of business men.

Resolved, That we endorse the Republican Union ticket for judicial, legislative, city, and county officers, in all its parts, and, in view of the moral effect of its success upon the present disturbed political condition of our country, we earnestly hope for the triumphant election of every one of its candidates.

Resolved, That we believe in the principles of our fathers as announced in the Declaration of Independence:—"That all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Resolved, That the elective franchise, the most valuable privilege of a freeman, is also one of his most imperative duties, and it to be fail to exercise it he fails in his duty to his country and his fellow-citizens.

Hon. James Pollock was the next speaker. He said he would simply endorse the sentiments uttered by the Hon. Mayor of the city and the other speakers. He had almost worn himself out in the service, and could not speak at any great length at the present. The Republican party would rebuke the treason of all classes, whether it came from Andrew Johnson at the White House or others nearer home. He trusted all good party men would do their duty in Philadelphia. The majority for Judge Williams would not be less than that given to the Hon. John W. Geary. As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union, and there were good leaders to marshal on to action.

Grant, Sheridan, and Sickles were with the cause, and with their aid, and the aid of such other good men as were before him, all would be well.

Hon. William D. Kelley was then introduced, and received with much applause. He thanked them for their kindness, and gave an account of his recent trip through the different States of the Union. He had come home to take part in the present contest. The great question was between the usurper Andrew Johnson and the people.

The Democratic party represented Andrew Johnson; the Republican the people, the Constitution, and liberty. What means the Governor of Maryland by the reorganization of the militia? The candidates of the Democratic party in Maryland are all of them men who sympathized with the Rebellion, or fought directly against the efforts of the North. Read the Rebel papers of the South, and therein Grant and Sheridan are decried. Such is the spirit of the people which Andrew Johnson and the Democratic party are fostering. They are afraid to hold large public meetings as heretofore, and are fighting a guerilla political war.

The speaker honored George Sharswood as a gentleman and a lawyer, but Henry W. Williams was a man of rare professional abilities, a man of great knowledge and judicial learning; and he put the question, why give a vote to a man which would aid the Andrew Johnson side, when Judge Williams possessed such rare qualifications? So with M. Russell Thayer, who was a gentleman and a lawyer of eminence.

Judge Ludlow, the nominee of the Democratic party, was on the Johnson ticket, and should be, therefore, defeated at the polls. They said the minority should have a representative on the bench, but when the Democracy are in power, the doctrine does not hold good. The speaker then urged a support of the Union, Congress and the Constitution, by aiding the Republican nominees.

Hon. Charles O'Neill and Hon. H. Bucher Swope closed the meeting with eloquent and cheering speeches, urging their friends to give a hearty support to the nominees on Tuesday.

SLIGHT FIRES.—There was a fire yesterday afternoon at Little Wanderers' House, Tenth and Shippen streets, which was extinguished before it had made much progress, and without creating a panic among the children.

The roof of the dwelling No. 1919 North Second street was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon, about about half-past 5 o'clock. It was ignited by some boys, who were engaged in smoking pipes.

CRUELTY TO A SEAMAN.—Before United States Commissioner Phillips, yesterday, Samuel B. Hersey, first mate of the ship Effort, lying at Arch street wharf, was charged with beating a seaman, named Frank Wilson, on the high seas. The latter testified that he had shipped from Liverpool on the Effort, and that, without any provocation, the defendant beat and knocked him down. Hersey was held for a further hearing on Saturday.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF A MANIAC.—One of the passengers over the Northern Central Railroad, who reached Baltimore on Monday, from the West, states that while the train from Cincinnati for Harrisburg was nearing Manayunk bridge, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on Saturday afternoon, a Frenchman, respectably clad, whose name was discovered to be Joseph Fournier, and a bootmaker by trade, entered the ladies' car, and quietly sat down, remarking that parties in the other car were trying to get his watch from him. When the news agent passed through the cars with a box of candy, Fournier wished to buy a package, but had only five cents, and this being insufficient, he offered his watch and pocket-book for the box.

The news agent made a jocular remark and passed on, when Fournier laid the above articles on his seat, placed his hands on the backs of two seats, and breaking the window pane with his shoulders, immediately jumped through the aperture feet foremost. A member of the Philadelphia bar, Mr. J. H. Wheeler, sitting in a seat next behind Fournier, made an effort to clutch him and draw him back, but from the suddenness of the jump was unable to hold him. Fournier, through the momentary check, fell on his feet and rolled over to the side track. The engine, though running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, stopped, and Fournier was seen to rise and to run a short distance and then stop.

As soon as the passengers neared him he fell on his knees, and crossing his hands over his breast, cried out in tones of the most abject fear, "Kill me, kill me, here I am," and soon thereafter, "Oh, please, don't kill me," acting as if he were in mortal dread of some one. His face and hands were lacerated from the glass of the window pane and the sharp stones between the sleepers upon which he fell. The man was evidently insane, and but very little information, besides his name and trade, and that he was on his way to Philadelphia, could be elicited from him. His pocket book contained a few raffle tickets and several cards, apparently but a day in his possession, marked "A. Tuchschmidt, American House, Cincinnati." The conductor, after placing him in the cars, did all in his power to alleviate his suffering, but owing probably to internal injuries, Fournier sank rapidly into unconsciousness, and upon reaching Mifflin station was placed in charge of the general railroad agent of that place.

THE NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOMESTEAD AT GETTYSBURG.—The following contributions in behalf of this most worthy charity are very thankfully acknowledged:—

Philadelphia (additional).—Matthew Baird, Railroad bond, $1000; C. & R. R., $100; Fifth Baptist Church Sabbath School, $100; Nazareth M. E. Church Sabbath School, Blackinston, Girard & Co., Prichett & Baldwin, each $50; St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Sabbath School, $30; Henry Croskey & Co., Thomas P. Stotesbury, C. H. Cummings, J. W. Thomas, J. T. Way, Young & Co., Fifth Presbyterian Sabbath School, Twelfth Street M. E. Sabbath school Third Presbyterian Sabbath School (Germantown), each $25; T. Evans, A. Wilt & Son, each $10; W. W. Caldwell, John A. Bruner, and six others, each, $5; cash, cash, each $2; cash, cash, each $1. Total, $1671.

Media, Pa.—Dr. Isaac Kerlin (for Glee Club) Charles W. Pomeroy, each $25; Burnley, Tiedhill & Co., $10; H. Earle, Mrs. C. S., J. C. Bentley, H. J. Haldeman, R. S. Smith, T. B. Meegran, H. J. B., Minshell Painter, each $5; Charles H. Smith, Cash, each $3; Cash, B., each $2; Mary Shaw, J. G. C., M. Baker, G. W. B., Sarah Strickler, M. Packard, J. J. H., M. Hoffer, Cash, W. W. Williams, W. T. W., Cash, Cash, each $1. Total, $123.

Long Branch, N. J.—Daniel T. Hoag, William Rennie, each $25; Henry E. Davis, Woolman Stokes, Jacob Herbert, cash, each $10; T. S. Babbitt, Ezra Sweetland, Mrs. Hills, Mrs. Patchin, and nine others, each $3; G. W. L. Thayer, M. D. Prisipra, Master A. F. Henry, and three others, each $2; Ida Ingleton, Gertrude Whittemore, and four others, each $1; Cash, $1'25; Fanny Clarke, 35 cents; Jenny Porter, Freddie Martin, each 10 cents. Total, $178'85.

Midland Va.—S. C. Baker, for Presbyterian Sabbath School, $25; Church Collection, $11 63; T. M. Conter, M. Runeyard, John M. Wilson, Edward H. Williams, W. N. Wilson, John Loyd, J. L. Ickes, each $5; William Louden, A. G. Sink, G. W. Patton, W. D. Couch, and seven others, each $2; Edward Kaylor, R. Waring, A. B. Nichols, Henry Pettit, and fourteen others, each four others, each 50 cents; cash 25 cents. Total, $113 28.

Whole amount included in this list, $2686'68.

Treasurer of the Homestead, Peter B. Simons, No. 618 Sansom street, Phila.

MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last evening, at their new hall, Broad street, below Locust.

An essay by J. P. Berckmans, of Augusta, Georgia (subject, "The Difference between Northern and Southern Gardens"), was read by Thomas Meehan, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Society, which was favorably received, and a vote of thanks tendered the author.

In the discussion which ensued, A. W. Harrison, Esq., said that it had for years been a wonder to him that the odorous flowers of the South had not been utilized. In France, whence we import immense quantities of the extracts of flowers, they are compelled to resort to the most expensive methods of cultivation, while in the South the woods are filled with fragrance from the same flowers growing wild. He asserted that at least half, if not a majority, of what purport to be extracts are made by combinations, and that, in a commercial point of view, the cost of transportation from the flower region of France to the seaboard, thence across the seas, together with the heavy import duties, would be a sufficient protection to any one that had energy enough to start the business.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—John McBride had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with picking pockets at the fire at Eleventh and Noble streets. It seems that two young ladies, while conversing together, missed their pocket-books, and, after moving to the corner, they questioned a young man about their loss. At that time McBride appeared and shook his fist at one of the girls, and remarked, "What are you telling on me for?" Information was then given that he was the thief, when McBride ran down the street to Tenth, and thence to Vine, where he was captured. McBride was held for a further hearing this afternoon at the Central Station, and the young ladies are requested to be present.

ANOTHER MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—We understand that it is contemplation to form a Highland Guard in this city, similar to the one in Chicago. Such a company would meet with the admiration and encouragement of a large class of citizens.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Michael Connelly, twenty-five years old, residing at No. 1934 Market street, had a collar-bone broken and was otherwise injured yesterday, at Baird's marble yard. He was removed to the Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Signor Baptistin has arranged quite a number of novelties for his *danseuses premiere*, for the present week. Pepita, Antineno, Betty Rigl, Frank, Emily Rigl, Albertini, Castellar, and others, appear in magnificent groupings and dances each evening. The *Black Crook* is now attracting very large and fashionable audiences. It will be played every night and on Saturday afternoon.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Murdoch is now playing a very successful engagement at this establishment. The present week is devoted to comedy. On Monday evening Mr. Murdoch appeared before a large and *elite* audience as "Young Mirabel" in *Wine Works Wonders*, a *role* of great brilliancy, and one that he has made his own. Last night Mr. Murdoch performed "Alfred Evelyn," in Bulwer's comedy of *Money*, to a large and appreciative audience. To-night *Wild Oats* is announced, with Mr. Murdoch in his favorite part of "Rover," in which he has no superior on the stage. Miss Josie Orton, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. Leake, Mr. Lennox, and other company favorites are in the cast. To-morrow evening, by general request, *Money* will be repeated. On Friday, for the benefit of Mr. James E. Murdoch, Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing* will be played, with a powerful cast. At the matinee, on Saturday, T. W. Robertson's comedy of *Caste* will be played.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The engagement of Mr. E. Eddy is drawing to a close. This evening he will play the "Ragpicker of Paris"—a part which is not attempted by any other actor nowadays. Mr. Eddy will be supported by the entire strength of the stock company. The brilliant little comedy of *A Day After the Wedding* will conclude the entertainment, in which Miss Henrietta Irving, Mrs. Thayer, and Mr. C. Walcot will appear. On Friday Mr. Eddy will take his farewell benefit. Next Monday evening *Institutaillen* will be produced, in which Miss Kate Reignolds and Mr. Edmund Falconer, the author, will appear.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Caste* is the card at this establishment for the present week, and it is exceedingly well played. Mrs. Gomersal as "Polly," and Miss Lena Prentice as "Esther," carry off the palm for graceful and correct acting. Mr. Mordaunt, as "Hon. George D'Alroy," is very good; and Mr. Chapman, as "Old Eccles," is passable, though not equal to Mr. Davidge or Mr. Jennings in the same *role*. Mr. James Taylor does not shine in "Captain Hawtree." *Caste* will be played again to-night.

On Friday evening Mrs. Gomersal takes her farewell benefit, when she will appear in three capital pieces, introducing six new songs and three new dances.

Next Monday evening Miss Charlotte Thompson will appear.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The variety troupe appear in a splendid bill to-night. The wonderful prismatic fountain will be exhibited every evening. This is one of the most beautiful discoveries of modern times.

CARL SENTZ'S first grand matinee will be given at Horticultural Hall to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon. A very attractive programme has been prepared, as follows:—

Symphony No. 5 (D major).....Mozart
1. Allegro con Spirito. 2. Andante. 3. Minuetto. 4. Finale Presto.

Song.....Schubert

MR. W. HARTMAN.

Overture, "Rienzi" (With all the parts as written for the original score).....R. Wagner
Waltz, "Gedanken Flug" (Flight of Fancy).....Strauss
Quacrille, "Hinter den Coulissen" (Behind the Scenes).....Strauss
Galop, "Morgan".....Heriel

BLIND TOM continues his *soirees* at Concert Hall every evening, and on saturday afternoon. This musical prodigy seems to grow more wonderful every day. His musical *repertoire* is endless, and he always gives a most satisfactory entertainment.

EVERYBODY should go to see Sam. Sanford, Eph Horn, and Frank Moran at Tamison & Co.'s New Philadelphia Opera House, in Seventh street, below Arch. The entertainment at this establishment is first class—free from anything that can offend the most fastidious—full of innocent fun and song.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have been prevailed upon to run their *Hurrah Trip Around the World* a few nights longer. The burlesques of the *Black Crook Ballet* and the *Theatrical Agency* are also presented.

MR. J. LUTHER RINGWALT, by special request, repeats his lecture on the "Plains and Rocky Mountains" every evening, this week. The lecture is enhanced in interest by the exhibition of sixty splendid views of the country, drawn from nature by an eminent artist of this city.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5'37 MOON RISES.....8'53
SUN SETS.....5'41 HIGH WATER.....4'48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Sept. 14
America	Bremen	New York	Sept. 14
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 14
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 17
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 18
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 18
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 19
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Oct 2
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Oct. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 3
Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Oct. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 5
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 5
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 9

COASTWISE—DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 2
Corsica	New York	Nassau	Oct. 5
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 5
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 5
San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Oct. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 12
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamtug America, Munday, Nassau, N. P. Captain.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr F. A. Heath, Williams, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr Bird, Duffell, 2 days from Lewes, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Vasdalia, Lord, 3 days from New York, with cement to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, from New Orleans 21st ult., via Havana 25th, for Philadelphia, was burned at sea 27th. She had on board 229 bales cotton, etc., when she left New Orleans.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 28th ult.

Schr R. H. Baker, Knight, hence, at Portland 29th ultimo.

Schrs L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, and M. Williams, Day, hence, at Boston 28th ult.

Schr Armenia, Kale, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 26th ult.

Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, for Mobile, cleared at Boston 26th ult.

Schrs Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, and Hiawatha, Newman, hence, at Newburyport 28th ult.

Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, hence, at Salem 29th ultimo.

MISCELLANY.

Among the marine losses for the past month the barque Isabella C. Jones, from Philadelphia for St. Thomas, is set down at $45,000; brigs John Geddes, from Sombrero for Philadelphia, $25,000; and Garibaldi, from Girgenti for Philadelphia, $40,000.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The light station at Tybee Island, on the NE. end of the Island, south side of entrance to Savannah river, Ga., has been re-established, and the lights will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of Oct. 1, 1867.

The illuminating apparatus of the main light is a Fresnel lens of the first order, showing a fixed white light.

The focal plane is 150 feet above the level of the sea, and the light should be seen in clear weather a distance of twenty-two miles.

The tower is brick, octagonal in form, colored white, surmounted by a black lantern.

The Tybee Beacon light will be situated in front of the main light at a distance of 2660 feet and is designed as a range light in crossing the bar entrance to Savannah river.

The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the fourth order, showing a fixed white light.

The tower is wooden, colored white, the lower part open frame, and the upper part closed, surmounted by a black lantern.

Latitude of Tybee Lighthouse 32 01 29 N., longitude 80 56 31 W. from Greenwich. Latitude of Beacon 32 01 17, longitude 80 56 06.

On and after the 15th of September, 1867, there will be burning a new light on the rock called L'Arica Formica, at Monte Christo, in the Tuscan Archipelago, situated southwest 83 deg. 24 min. of the island of Monte Christo, at the distance of ten nautical miles.

The lighthouse is built on an apparatus. Mitchell's system, with iron buttresses, in the centre of the above-named rock.

Lighting apparatus, lenticular, fourth class.

The light is fixed and red, focus 17 metres 20 centimetres above the sea level, and in a clear atmosphere will be visible at the distance of eleven nautical miles, and will light the whole horizon.

The geographical position of the lighthouse is in lat. 42 21 45 N., lon. 7 43 40 E. of Paris.

The bearings are magnetic. Variation 14 26 W.

T. BUCCHIA, Director.

Leghorn, August 16, 1867.

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence, Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to
W. B. LEVAN,
9 25 26t Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!
Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 30 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000'00
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500'00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500'00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562'50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,760'00
66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620'00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750'00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500'00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250'00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Loans (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750'00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40'00
15,000 200 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
7,150,143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,208'25
5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,850'00
*20,000'00 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000'00
195,000 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900'00
$1,040,000 par. Market value	$1,070,280'75
Cost, $1,030,552'05.	
Real Estate	35,000'00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637'20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	33,923'90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930'00
Cash in Bank, $811,102'26.	
Cash in Drawer, $447'14	41,540'00
	$1,407,321'56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Laffett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146'13.

Capital	$400,000'00
Accrued Surplus	946,718'98
Premiums	1,206,432'15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431'18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,367'30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT.
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 2 4

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3,000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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2 22 fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1867.

Is It of No Consequence?

Our legal friends who favor the election of Judge Ludlow, and all the Democratic party, tell us that it is of no political consequence as to whether we return the present officer or not; that if he be returned it can do no harm to the Republican party. "The constitution of the Court of Common Pleas is such," say they, "that in its limited jurisdiction no political influence can be exerted." Does the past sustain the statement? Cannot the position of Judge be used for political purposes, and may not mighty influences be exerted even by a minority on the bench? It must be remembered that the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas is not circumscribed, but its powers are of the highest order. Mr. David Paul Brown, in an argument in favor of Judge Ludlow, confesses the truth when he says that "the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county possesses and exercises more diversified, complicated, and important jurisdiction than any other court in this Commonwealth, not even excepting the Supreme Court itself. It embraces in its branches a civil, equitable, ecclesiastical, and criminal jurisdiction much more extensive, if not more magnificent, than the Common Pleas of England, and, indeed, includes many of the judicial powers of the King's Bench."

It is, therefore, a matter of the highest moment as to whether or not the judges of that Court should be selected exclusively from the loyal sentiment of the community. Let us instance but two cases in which the influence of Judge Ludlow on that Bench has been most baneful. One is the time when, during the war, A. D. Boileau was arrested by the United States authorities. The life of the nation was in danger. The existence of the United States hung trembling in the scale. At that critical moment, Boileau published articles calculated to defeat the Government—articles seditious in language and treasonable in sentiment. The Government arrested the offender, and in doing so it was sustained by the opinion of all the true men of the land. Judge Ludlow went out of his course of duty, did not wait for a bill of indictment to be presented against the United States authorities, but charged the Grand Jury to find a true bill, and he would at once summon all the force within reach of the Court to compel the arrest of the officers. This act was extra-judicial. It was not his duty as Judge to act as he did, and he knew it was not his duty. It was a violent, disloyal attempt, on his part, to produce a conflict of authority between the State of Pennsylvania and the General Government, and thus extend aid to the Rebels who were seeking our destruction. Judge Allison, as soon as the matter reached his ears, hastened to the court and reversed the order of his associate, at the same time passing the severest censure on a judge who would thus exceed his duty to produce a conflict and endanger the nation. Such is one case of the power of the judgeship; and yet, in view of it, we are told that it is of no consequence whether we have loyal judges or not. It is of consequence, vital consequence, and if the people will be blind to the lessons of the past, we only pray that in the future they may not learn in sad experience the evils and dangers of a Democratic judiciary.

The other case, and one of even more political significance than the one above quoted, is the action of Judge Ludlow in the case of Ewing and Thompson, in the contested election of Sheriff. The facts were plain. A gross and palpable fraud had been perpetrated in the soldier's vote—a fraud so clear that it bore *prima facie* evidence of its falsity. Sealed returns were violated and dead soldiers made to vote for the Democracy. This fraudulent vote turned the scale, and if counted, would have elected Robert Ewing. The return udges were unwilling to count what was evidently a palpable forgery, but Judge Ludlow rdered them to give the certificate to Mr. Ewing, and the result was that for eighteen months a Democrat held the office of High Sheriff, and used all its patronage in favor of that party, when, as it was afterwards proved and decided by all the judges, the election was fraudulent, and Colonel Thompson eventually placed in the position out of which Judge Ludlow had unlawfully kept him for half his proper term. "Yet it is of no consequence whether Judge Ludlow is elected or not!" What has happened in the past may happen in the future; and shall we again subject ourselves to defeat and unjust judgments by returning to his present position the gentleman who has decided so wrongfully against us?

On general grounds of principle we must oppose Judge Ludlow. While the war was in progress, and we saw that every energy was necessary to carry it to a successful conclusion, we determined that those men who in that dark day were working against the nation, who were quibbling for rights which would only incommode the Government—that those men, when the war was successfully over, should never by any act of ours have any place of trust or profit under the Government which they would willingly have seen destroyed. As were the Tories in the Revolution, so should they be treated when, despite their efforts, the nation should be saved. Judge Ludlow was emphatically and virulently one of those Democrats, and never by our aid shall he continue to serve that Government for whose existence he did not lift his voice. Let those who give him office take the responsibility. We wash our hands of all participation in rewarding him.

The Momentous Issues.

The N. Y. *Tribune* to-day has a sensible article on the pending elections, and one in which the great issues at stake are adequately stated. We quote its words, and commend them to the attention of every Republican who may be intending, on personal grounds, to support the Democratic ticket:—

"Upon the fate of the Republican party in the approaching elections in New York and Pennsylvania hangs consequences so vast and important that the mind does not readily grasp all the dangers of our position. A Democratic victory in these States would rouse the dormant energies of the whole Rebel element in the South, and the entire negro-killing mob at the North.

"The people now demand that the plan of Congress should be fairly tried. They must reiterate this demand at the coming elections. Any other result would summon the elements of the Rebellion to the control of the Government—would surrender the South to a worse than its former despotism and anarchy, threatening a social war of races, on the one hand for the restoration of a slavery fully abolished, and on the other for the preservation of liberties fairly won. Hand in hand with this revolution in our reconstruction policy would follow national bankruptcy, the repudiation of all debts, public and private, and the restoration of all those malign and reckless influences which once so nearly effected the dissolution of the Union itself.

"We should then have Pendletons, Blacks, and Vallandighams in the Cabinet, and Lees and Beauregards in our armies. The necks of the Southern Unionists would be under the feet of a President who only for a time seemed faithful to freedom, in order to betray his pledges to slavery and rebellion, and who now only clings to slavery and rebellion from a sentiment of treachery to freedom. The people are right. Their convictions are strong. There are only needed, to give expression to their will, organization and work."

The Law in Habeas Corpus Cases.—The New York *Times* has an editorial to-day on the subject of the enlistment of minors, and the proper returns to the writ of habeas corpus, to which the attention of our judges might well be directed, as well as the notice of our Democratic contemporary. The case on which the comments are made is not that of Captain A. M. Brown or Commodore Selfridge, but one in Richmond, Virginia:—

"*Our Courts have decided that the Federal Courts alone have jurisdiction to issue the writ of habeas corpus, where the petitioner is held under authority of the laws of the United States;* and under these decisions it would seem that Judge Meredith ought to have dismissed his writ when it appeared that the petitioner was a soldier of the United States army, or declined to issue it in the first place if that fact appeared in his petition. But as he did issue it, and took such proceedings as to provoke this refusal to obey it, we must think that these decisions were not brought to his notice, or that he came to a different conclusion from that held by our Courts, though this seems to be the only natural conclusion from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Ableman vs. Booth.

"But why should the military authorities have refused to obey the writ? The Supreme Court quite clearly indicated in the Booth case that it was the duty of the United States official to obey the writ, so far as to make a return to it, setting forth the authority under which the petitioner was held, *whereupon it becomes, they say, the duty of the State Court to proceed no further in the matter.*"

We regret extremely to see the loss of the Tioga, the fine steamer of the Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Line. She was a noble vessel, and but a few months have elapsed since she first touched the waters of the Delaware. We hope, however, that the Company will not be discouraged by the disaster. Their plan of operations must be successful if pursued to the end, and all the incidental checks experienced will be overcome under the excellent management and the energy which have heretofore marked its conduct. The captain of the Tioga, as represented, deserves great credit for coolness and intrepidity; and that so few lives were lost, is apparently in a great degree due to his self-possession.

Mr. D. P. Brown claims the privilege of addressing the citizens of Philadelphia on the subject of their judicial canvass, because he is "the oldest practising member of the Philadelphia Bar." We can very well believe it from the tone of his letter, for it savors decidedly more of the last century than it does of the present. Mr. Brown is evidently rehearsing the days of his youth, and thinks he is addressing the contemporaries of his early manhood on the question of embargo in 1812, or possibly of the United States Bank. He only differs from Rip Van Winkle in that he is not yet aroused from his slumbers.

At the meeting in the Fifth Legislative District, last night, we found the Irish mustered against the American. The following speakers—of what nationality we cannot guess—were the only ones who addressed and officiated at the meeting:—President, James Flaherty; Secretaries, Francis Karr and Patrick Kernan; speakers, William McCandless and Thomas Mullen. "Faith, with such swate names, we might almost imagine we were in the ould country," as the Irishman says.

Is it an American Legislature or a Fenian Congress which we are called upon to vote for? We deem the question an open one, so far as the Democracy is concerned. In the first thirteen districts of our city we find the Democracy nominating John McGinnis, Thomas Mullen, Barney McNally, William McCleary, Samuel Dailey, and Mike Mullen. Shall Americans or Irishmen control our State Legislature?

A Claim to be Sheriff.—Mr. Peter Lyle possesses two qualities in a marked degree, and these are an immense amount of arrogance and a very bad temper. He has no courtesy, and is evidently so passionate as to be utterly unfitted for the important duties of Sheriff. How this modest and courteous gentleman thinks of himself, and speaks of the Republican voters of Philadelphia, we will let him show for himself. His speech to the Convention which nominated him contains the following paragraph:—

"Let us canvass our precincts, and *stop this colonization.* If we stop this *cheating*, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. *We were not beaten last year.* I WAS NOT BEATEN, I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but *I was counted out.* The right way is not to let those RASCALS do it again."

"Reward Your Enemies."—The people of Philadelphia have their votes claimed for Mr. Joseph N. Peirsol for City Treasurer entirely on the ground of the scriptural injunction to love and reward your enemies. That gentleman, having done all he could to injure our city, is now to be rewarded by being made City Treasurer. A good opportunity is afforded for the doctrine of the Sermon on the Mount. Let Mr. Peirsol present his own claims for our votes, expressed in his letter on the report of League Island as a Navy Yard:—"I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if* $2,000,000 *were added to the gift towards fitting it for use. The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness*, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible."

If you wish to have the greenbacks in your hand turning to waste paper, vote for Judge Sharswood. If you want to have all your property invested in United States notes transferred by a magician's wand into old colored paper, vote for Judge Sharswood. Every vote cast for him is an indirect support of repudiation, should he get the opportunity. Let not only the capitalist, but the laborer who has been saving his wages, think of this before he supports a man whose sympathies are all in favor of such a line of judicial decision.

Judge Ludlow declares Trades Unions to be infamous, oppressive, and denounces them in most unmeasured terms. Let the members of these associations stultify their past record, let them put a blot upon their clear history of manly self-defense, and vote for their enemy and traducer, if they can. He denounces them; with Christian-like resignation, or possibly unmanly pusillanimity, they reward him with their votes. Will they kiss the hand that strikes them?

Printers' Readers' Association.

A public meeting of printers' readers was held on the 17th ult., at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet street, London, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to employers on certain points connected with the hours of employment and rate of wages of printers' readers in the metropolis. Mr. Charles Dickens occupied the chair.

The business of the meeting resolved itself into two resolutions—one expressing the opinion of the meeting that the services of the London readers were not adequately remunerated; and the other adopting the memorial to employers asking for an increase of ten per cent. on the present wages, and stating, in extremely fair and moderate language, and to the effect given above, the reasons why the application was made.

A confidential circular, issued to the members of the association, contains a summary of the grievances under which the printers' readers conceive themselves to labor. The points under investigation are five—the number of readers, the wages, the hours of labor, the payment of overtime, and the effect on readers of the compositors' advance. It appears that the number of readers in London is nearly 400; the average number of hours' work per week is 53; the holidays only consist of a few days in the year; the average per hour paid for overtime is 9½d.; the effect upon readers of the advance in the wages of compositors has been, it is considered, unfavorable; and it is believed that the chief points in which the position of readers requires improvement are the amount of wages and the length of time they are required to work. The readers consider that £2 5½d.—the average of their weekly payments—is too small; that 53 hours a week are too much; and they therefore determined to present a memorial to the masters asking for an increase of salary, to which they confine themselves.

Mr. Dickens, in opening the proceedings, said that, as the meeting was convened not to hear him, but to hear a statement of facts and figures very nearly affecting the personal interests of the great majority of those present, his preface need be very brief. Of the details of the question he knew, of his own knowledge, absolutely nothing; but he had consented to occupy the chair on that occasion at the request of the London Association of Correctors of the Press for two reasons:—First, because he thought that openness and publicity in such cases were a very wholesome example very much needed at this time, and were highly becoming to a body of men associated with that great public safeguard—the press (hear); secondly, because he knew from some slight practical experience what the duties of correctors of the press were, and how their duties were usually discharged; and he could testify, and did testify, that they were not mechanical, that they were not mere matters of manipulation and routine, but that they required from those who performed them much natural intelligence, much superadded cultivation, readiness of reference, quickness of resource, an excellent memory, and a clear understanding. (Hear, hear.) He most gratefully acknowledged that he had never gone through the sheets of any book that he had written without having presented to him by the correctors of the press something he had overlooked, some slight inconsistency into which he had fallen, some little lapse he had made—in short, without having set down in black and white some unquestionable indication that he had been closely followed through the work by a patient and trained mind, and not merely by a skilful eye. (Hear, hear.) And in this declaration he had not the slightest doubt that the great body of his brother and sister writers would, as a plain act of justice, readily concur. (Hear, hear.) For these plain reasons he was there; and being there, he begged to assure them that every one present, that every speaker, would have a patient hearing, whatever his opinions might be. (Cheers.)

The first resolution was moved by Mr. Hooper, and seconded by Mr. Harris, both of whom pointed out the claims which the readers have to the moderate rise they petition for, and described in humorous terms the hardships and difficulties under which they labor.

Mr. Challoner described the object of the association, which, he said, was not at all in the nature of a trades union, had no intention to force the masters by combination, and only desired that their case should be fully and fairly laid before the employers.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Begg, and seconded by Mr. Forrest, who dwelt upon the insufficient accommodation that is but too frequently found for readers, and their consequent suffering in health and comfort.

The third and last resolution had respect to the appointment of a committee to sign and present the memorial to the master printers of London. This resolution, having been moved and seconded, was unanimously agreed to.

The proceedings concluded with a very cordial and hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Dickens for taking the chair on the occasion.

Mr. Dickens briefly returned thanks, and expressed a belief that their very calm and temperate proceedings would finally result in the establishment of relations of perfect amity between the employers and the employed, and consequently to the general welfare of both.

A Sign.—Birds of passage have begun their annual migration southwards through Belgium a month earlier this year than usual; already long lines of storks have taken flight; bustards have been killed in the neighborhood of Paris, and wild ducks have passed in such numbers that the eye could not follow them. All this, it is said, presages a hard winter.

—Trenton, N. J., can't support its race-course.

A Radical Ministry in Bucharest.—The new members of the Bucharest cabinet all belong to the radical party. M. Stephen Golesco, the new Minister-President, was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the late cabinet. The Minister of Finance is a German, Herr Ludwig Steege, and filled the same post under the Cogolnitchano Ministry, during the rule of Prince Couza. M. Demetrius Bratiano, who has been appointed Minister of Religion and Public Works, is a brother of the well-known radical leader, John Bratiano; and the remaining Ministers, MM. Hadrian, Arion and Teriakia, are also prominent radicals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

☞ CARD.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE loss of the Steamship TIOGA, THE STAR OF THE UNION will be withdrawn from the Charleston Line, and take the place of the TIOGA, on the New Orleans Line. The STAR OF THE UNION will sail on SATURDAY, 5th instant, at 8 A. M. Freight now being received at Pier No. 18 S. DELAWARE Avenue. The freight we have received for Charleston will be shipped by D. S. Stetson & Co.'s new Charleston Line on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, and that for interior points will go forward by our Steamship WYOMING on SATURDAY, 5th instant, unless otherwise directed by shippers. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, P. & S. M. S. S. Co., 10 2 3t No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

☞ UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Collector's Office, Second District, Pennsylvania, No. 239 Dock street, October 2, 1867.—Tax payers, residents of, or doing business in the above-named district, who are liable to duties under the annual assessment of the current year, are respectfully notified *that no private or special notices will be issued.* Said taxes are now due, and payable at this office. For official notice see *Public Ledger*. 10 2 3t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1855. THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY. PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men. PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS. COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS FORMS, ETC. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Catalogues furnished gratis on application. The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUEL for sale at the College. Price, $1·25. 10 2wamim

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. Treasurer's Department, Philadelphia, September 16, 1867. NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg. Any further information can be obtained on application at this office. 9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices. Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

☞ A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected **CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.** It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. [6 10ws6m SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

☞ SKIN DISEASES! "Use Swayne's Ointment," Have You Tetter? "Use Swayne's Ointment," Have you Scald Head? "Use Swayne's Ointment," Have You any Skin Diseases? "Use Swayne's Ointment." **A Speedy Cure Guaranteed. Swayne's Ointment** Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk, J. Hutchinson Kay, S. W. Corner Fifth and Chesnut Streets, Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured "Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment," Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "Swayne's Ointment" has done for him. [3 2 mwf4p Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

L. KNOWLES & CO., NO. 1218 MARKET STREET, RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp FAMILY FLOUR.

POLITICAL.

☞ THIRTEENTH WARD.

UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING,

AT WASHINGTON HALL,

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.,

On Thursday Evening,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:—

HON. A. G. CATTELL,
GOVERNOR POLLOCK,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
HON. LEWIS W. HALL,
GENERAL LITTLEFIELD,
WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq.,
JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.,
MOSES A. DROPSIE, Esq.,
WILLIAM M. BULL, Esq.,
THOMAS M. COLEMAN, Esq.,
THOMAS J. WORRALL, Esq.,
E. H. COATES, Esq.,
WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq.,
And other distinguished speakers. 10 2 2t

☞ TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH WARDS, RALLY! UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 4, 1867, AT WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET STREET, WEST OF THIRTY-EIGHTH. Let every man come who is opposed to placing the National Government in the hands of Rebels and traitors—who is in favor of the gallant and war-tried soldiers, GRANT, SHERIDAN, and SICKLES, and who desires to see the Union reconstructed on a basis of lasting peace.

The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:—

Gov. JOHN W. GEARY,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLY,
Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL,
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK,
Gen. LOUIS WAGNER,
Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN,
BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER,
WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq.,
JAMES LYND, Esq.

10 2 3t] JOHN G. BUTLER, Chairman of Committee on Town Meetings.

THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 23d instant, one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of like size and thickness, containing Sanborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:—

1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six.

2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norristown, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside.

3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other safe shall fail; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe fails first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned.

We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrel, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made.

As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Inter-State Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norristown, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light.

We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have valuables to preserve, *have a right to know* what safes *are* reliable, and what ones *will fail* in any severe exposure.

EVANS & WATSON, No. 28 South Seventh street. Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 2 3trp

J. E. GOULD HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos, AND Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET, 10 2 12t North Side, above Ninth.

INDIA SHAWLS. GEORGE FRYER, NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET, Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also, RICH DRESS SILKS, BLACK SILKS, POPLINS, CLOAKINGS, CLOAKS, ETC., 10 2 48t] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

WANTED—A BOY, SEVENTEEN YEARS old, to assist in the Counting-room of a large Manufactory. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box 590 Philadelphia Post Office. 10 2 3t*

HAMRICK & COLE, WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

In addition to one of the largest, most elegantly assorted, and MOST REASONABLY PRICED STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS, MANTILLA VELVETS, SILKS, ETC. ETC., In this or any other city, we open to-day a full line of BRITISH HOSIERY, From low price to very best goods, including CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSIERY Of Every Description.

ALSO, LARGE INVOICE FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, For Ladies and Children, 37½ cents to 50 cents, worth much more.

ALSO, 1800 PAIR ASSORTED GLOVES, (Being the importer's sample lot), ranging from 12 to 75 cents, and being really worth from 37½ cents to $2·00 per pair, In this lot are DRESS AND DRIVING GLOVES of endless variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

We also offer more than the usual attractions in MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DOMESTICS, ETC. ETC.

HAMRICK & COLE, WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, 1t NO. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company. OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, September 20, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$191·58	taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.		
$221·58	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$175·33	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$182·83	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$161·58	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$161·58	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80·33	do	do.	5 P cent. 10-40s.
$172·58	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$166 58	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security. 10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co., We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city, WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do,	$189·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do,	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$84·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do,	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [10 1 1m5p

BONNET OPENING. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET, WILL OPEN FALL BONNETS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3. [9 30tmrp

BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, October 2. E. P. GILL & CO., 10 2 3t* NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

General Peter Lyle's Speech.

The following is a true copy of General Lyle's speech to the Convention that nominated him, as reported by Mr. McAran, a well-known professional phonographic reporter, and sworn to by him as being correct in every particular:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have to ask one grace of you, and that is, not to ask me to make a speech. I can work, but I cannot talk; but I can say that I owe this Convention a debt of gratitude that I never can pay. This is, I think, the first time in the history of the party where they have given the nomination twice by acclamation as they have given me. The work, gentlemen, is just commenced. This is the commencement of it. Let us canvass our precincts and *stop this colonization.* Officers of election, where we are in the minority, should attend the meeting; and the Return Judge, where we have one, should attend the meeting next morning, for there is where the damage is done, particularly where we are in the minority. If we stop this *cheating*, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. I have travelled the county over for the last three months. I have met many people in the canvass. I have seen and conversed with many people, and I have failed yet to meet the first man who does not know from one to twenty who have changed their opinions from last year. *We were not beaten last year*, I WAS NOT BEATEN, I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but *I was counted out.* The right way is not to let those RASCALS do it again. I can do no more than thank you from my heart for the position in which you have placed me. I will leave nothing undone for the success of the ticket." (Applause.)

C. A. McARAN. [L. S.]

Sworn and subscribed to before me this sixth day of September, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAMS OGLE, Alderman.

League Island.

The following is a letter of Joseph N. Peirsol, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, to a member of the U. S. Senate:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy Yard at League Island. I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. The fast land is from six to eight feet below high-water mark at all points, and would cost over a million dollars to level and fit for use as much as will be required for the large purposes projected.

If the object is to erect foundries, the spongy nature of the soil would make it impossible to get a proper foundation for the buildings except at a great cost, nor could a well of sufficient depth be dug for large castings. It could not cost less than two or three million dollars in ship-houses, dry-docks, and other structures now in the old yard, which would have to be abandoned. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if* $2,000,000 *were added to the gift towards fitting it for use.* Most of the ship carpenters employed in the yard now reside in Kensington, nearly eight miles distant from the Island, where they would continue, as Government work is not sufficiently regular or remunerative to induce a permanent removal. The Island is at least five miles from the supply stores of the city. The approaches are as low as the Island itself, and unfit for building purposes, and far distant from hydrants, gas, improved streets, police and railroads.

The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible. There are minor objections, which I will not urge. I am as earnest as any Philadelphian in the desire of the location of a first-class yard, but it is my duty, impelled by the same feelings which you have, to state to you, as a public man, it will cost at least *four million dollars* to fit League Island for the least efficiency as compared with the present yard. If you add foundries, etc., that will be an additional expense, which I will not undertake to estimate.

The present yard may be extended for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provide all the ground necessary now and hereafter without disturbance or delay. I am ready to give further information. Being personally unknown to you, I refer you to any of the Philadelphia delegation of the House to be assured who I am.

With high respect,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A DANGEROUS SEASON.—An almost unparalleled quantity of rain has fallen during the summer. Vegetation has been wonderfully thick and rank, and, as it decays, an unusual amount of sickness may be expected unless proper means are taken to prevent it.

Fever and ague and bilious remittents already prevail to an alarming extent, and as the Fall advances and the malarious night fogs become heavier, the sick list is likely to increase both in the city and the country. It is, therefore, only an act of common prudence to keep the vital forces in full vigor, so that they may resist the unhealthy influences of the season. Reinforced by the tonic operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the system, however weak and susceptible, naturally will, in nine cases out of ten, successfully combat every species of atmospheric poison by which epidemics are produced.

During the months of September, October, and November the difference in temperature between day and night is very great, and the chilling dews and mists of the season are the prolific causes of indigestion, cholera-morbus, diarrhœa, and dysentery. Bearing this in mind, *remember, also*, that the BITTERS not only invigorate the stomach and brace the nerves, but *act specifically upon the bowels and the liver*, imparting to those important organs regularity and tone. It is not reasonable to expect immunity from prevalent complaints if no precautions are taken to escape them.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are at once pleasant to the taste, and the most certain of all safeguards against febrile ailments.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—As the shares being sold for the benefit of the Riverside Institute are going off rapidly, the grand distribution of $300,000 worth of presents may probably take place before the time announced. Those who contemplate aiding in the grand work should subscribe at once, or they may not have the opportunity. The office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, is open day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions supposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

WHOLE COLUMNS MIGHT be written on the effective and beautiful operations of the Great American Sewing, Over-seaming, and Button-hole Machine, all happily combined in one instrument; easily understood, and not likely to get out of order. It is the last made, and certainly the best of all the sewing machines. It is placed before the public on its own merits, as the only perfect sewing machine in the market. Call at the Exhibition rooms, southwest corner of Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, and be convinced of the truthfulness of this statement.

A VISIT TO THE OFFICE, No. 1225 Chesnut street, will satisfy all that for every dollar subscribed in behalf of the Riverside Institute, more than a fair equivalent is obtained in the beautiful steel-plate engraving given free with each share of stock sold. In addition to this, each share guarantees one of the $300,000 worth to be distributed hereafter.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, Oct. 3, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, ETC., are speedily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all Druggists.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

A WELL-ARRANGED LIGHT, with a skilful operator, causes the result of so many good Photographs of children made at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards, or one large picture, $1; twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

"PUT UP YOUR STOVES BEFORE ELECTION," and not after, if you would wish to be comfortable indoors and if comfortable outdoors at this season, buy a fall Overcoat at Charles Stokes & Co's first-class Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel.

JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture in Horticultural Hall, October 9 and 10.

IS COMFORT ON THE SHOULDER WANTED?
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
M'CINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
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Men's and Boys' Clothing!
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Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

HARTRANFT—DESCHAMPS.—On the evening of October 1, 1867, in the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. C. D. Hartranft, of New Brunswick, N. J., Mr. A. S. HARTRANFT to Miss LIZZIE D., eldest daughter of Edward Deschamps, Esq., both of this city. (Bucks and Montgomery counties and New York papers please copy.)

JONES—COOPER.—On September 26, 1867 at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. S. Conaway, Mr. WILLIAM H. JONES, of West Philadelphia, to Miss JENNIE COOPER, of Nesquehoning, Carbon county, Pa.

PARKER—McCARTY.—At the Parsonage of the Presbyterian Church, Tuckerton, N. J., on September 26, by the Rev. G. T. Le Boutillier, Mr. FRANKLIN H. PARKER to Miss BEULAH McCARTY, both of Tuckerton, N. J.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. ELLEN, relict of the late James Campbell, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1151 S. Tenth street, below Ellsworth, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

DOWNEY.—On the 30th ultimo, CATHERINE, wife of George Downey, Sr., in the 72d year of her age.

The Female Order of Druids, No. 4, and Lafayette Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 409 N. Fifteenth street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FITZPATRICK.—On the 30th ult., CATHERINE, wife of Martin Fitzpatrick, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1949 Wood street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

FOX.—On the 1st instant, JOHN D. FOX, only son of Samuel T. and Hannah R. Fox, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 710 Buttonwood street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

LITCHFIELD.—On Monday, Sept. 30, SAMUEL LITCHFIELD, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 477, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Litford place (back of No. 64 Laurel street, below Front), on Friday afternoon, October 4, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

PRICE.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on the 28th ultimo, ANNA M., wife of Richard Price, and daughter of Elon Dunbar.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1622 Chesnut street, on Friday, the 3d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAEHNLEN.—On the morning of the 30th of September, in the 30th year of her age, MAGGIE, wife of Lewis Haehnlen, and daughter of John Horn, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 623 Vine street, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SUTTER.—On the morning of the 1st instant, HANNAH M. SUTTER, wife of Daniel Sutter, and daughter of Sarah and the late Macpherson Saunders, aged 28 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 728 Buttonwood street, on Sixth-day morning, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

VANSANT.—On the 27th ultimo, EMMA CECELIA, daughter of Samuel and Frances Vansant, aged 15 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 347 Bridge street, Whitch 11, Twenty-third Ward, on Thursday afternoon, October 3, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

VAUGHAN.—On the morning of the 1st instant, THOMAS W. VAUGHAN, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner Richmond and Shackamaxon streets, on Friday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

WEBER.—September 30, 1867, CHRISTINA, relict of the late Godfrey Weber, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2111 Delancey street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

DON'T USE PUTTY FOR GLAZING YOUR Skylights, but try the Patent Roofing Cement, which will remain soft, elastic, and tight. We are the agents. Also, Glaziers' Putty and Hack Knives, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

GRIDDLES AND BAKE PLATES — A variety of sizes of iron and soapstone (the latter do not require to be greased), and various kinds of Cake Turners and Fans, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PREPARE FOR BURGLARS BY PURchasing a Watchman's Rattle for your dwelling. With this you can soon obtain help when needed. For sale, with a variety of Brass and Iron Bolts and Door Chains, at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 28 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 21 6mosp

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 6mosp Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADKIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 9 3mp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE FIRE AT ELEVENTH AND NOBLE STREETS, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, proved to be quite disastrous. The flames originated in the third story of the spacious building owned by the Butchers' Hide Association, on Noble street, above Eleventh, at about half-past three o'clock, and burned with great rapidity. The building was a commodious and substantial brick one, and was occupied by different persons. Owing to the inflammable nature of some of the articles in the upper portion, the flames made rapid progress, and the total loss on that and the neighboring buildings and their furniture will probably not fall short of $15,000.

The first floor above was occupied by the Butchers' Hide Association, for curing hides. The damage inflicted upon their stores was slight, and consisted principally in the salt which was washed away by the water thrown upon the flames. They had no insurance on this. But they sustain quite a large loss on the building, the roof and loft, or fourth story, being entirely destroyed. They have an insurance of $4000 in the Franklin, which will about cover the damage to the building.

The second and third stories and loft were occupied by Mr. Elias Dickens, and in them was stored a large quantity of cotton and woollen machinery of all kinds. The contents of the loft were entirely destroyed by the flames, the machinery in the second and third stories also suffering considerable damage by water. It will be impossible to discover the exact loss upon the machinery for some days, as the portion which escaped the flames will have to be burnished up before its present value can be ascertained, but it will amount to from $7500 to $10,000. The insurance on the machinery amounted to $20,000, and is distributed among the following Companies:—Royal, $11,000; Girard, $3000; Delaware Mutual, $1000; Union Mutual, $2500; Phœnix, $2500. A large quantity of army cloth cuttings in bales had been stored in the third story, serving to feed the flames, and coming out of the fire entirely ruined.

The large four-story building adjoining the one in which the fire originated, sustained a slight damage in the roof. It is owned by Colonel William B. Thomas, and occupied by Messrs. Pennypacker & Bowen, coopers.

The wind was blowing strongly from the west at the time of the fire, all the houses on the west side of Eleventh street, between Division and Noble, sustaining considerable injury in consequence.

No. 414, owned by Mr. John S. Moore, and occupied by Mr. Henry A. Ayres, was seriously damaged; being completely flooded by water. The furniture was especially injured, and through the absence of Mr. Ayres from the city recently, his insurance on it had expired a few days ago. The damage to the building is covered by an insurance in the Fire Association.

No. 416, owned and occupied by Mr. Louis C. Zornow, was seriously damaged in the rear, but the loss is covered by a perpetual insurance. His furniture was badly damaged by water, and was insured in the Royal.

No. 418, owned and occupied by Mr. John Cousty, sustained severe damage, as well as the furniture. Insured in the Pennsylvania.

No. 420, owned and occupied by Mr. Samuel A. Thomas, was slightly damaged in the roof. Insured in the Fire Association.

No. 422, owned and occupied by Mr. W. A. Hansell, sustained an injury of about $300, covered by an Insurance in the Fire Association. The furniture, which is insured in the Spring Garden, was also slightly injured.

No. 424, owned by Mr. Thomas Evans, and occupied by Sarah Canall, sustained a slight damage, covered by insurance.

WORK OF THE DETECTIVES.—For the three months ending September, the Detective Police of the city made 87 arrests. The following table shows the number of prisoners arrested in each month, and the charges upon which they were taken into custody:—

Charge.	*July.*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Total.*
Abduction of child	2	...	...	2
Assault and battery	...	4	4	8
Burglary	...	2	6	8
Conspiracy	...	2	...	2
Embezzlement	1	1	1	3
Fast driving	...	1	...	1
False pretenses	...	1	...	1
Forgery	1	...	3	4
Fugitives from justice	...	1	1	2
Larcenies	11	10	17	38
Picking pockets	8	9	3	20
Receiving stolen goods	1	1	2	4
Totals	25	28	34	87

ROBBERY.—Lizzie Robinson and Lizzie Kelly, residents of Duponceau street, have been held to bail by Alderman Swift upon suspicion of robbery. Yesterday a man named Crawford, under the influence of liquor, was enticed into the above named street by the defendants, and robbed of his pocket book. A citizen passing at the time noticed the actions of the women and went to the assistance of the drunken man. At that moment Johnson Kelly, a brother of Lizzie, interfered and attempted to strike the citizen; but an officer appeared on the ground, and prevented doing any damage. He was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Swift was held for a further investigation. Lieutenant Connelly was informed of the robbery, and he sent a squad of men to the residence of the women, and a descent was made upon the house and all found therein captured. From some of the prisoners information was received to the effect that Lizzie Robinson and Lizzie Kelly had robbed Mr. Crawford.

A TREASURY CIRCULAR.—John W. Frazier, Esq., the Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, has just received the following letter from Commissioner Rollins:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1867.—SIR:—Your attention is called to the fact that on the 15th day of October proximo, the time will expire for making corrections and supplying omissions in returns made prior to the 15th day of July, 1866, as provided for in the twentieth section of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866. Your immediate attention is called to this matter, and you are urged to exert special energy, and to see that, so far as possible, every omission is supplied, and every correction made upon incomplete or imperfect returns, before it shall be too late. The time to act is brief, and we should be improved to the utmost. Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner."

SUDDEN DEATH.—The members of the Commercial Exchange were shocked this morning by the announcement of the sudden death of the Secretary, Mr. George Cookman, which occurred last night at his residence, 624 Arch street, above Sixteenth.

At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange, Mr. Howard Hinchman, President, in a few appropriate remarks, announced the painful intelligence to its members. On motion of Mr. George L. Buzby, the following committee was appointed, to report to-morrow a proper resolutions expressive of their grief:—George L. Buzby, G. R. Lysdall, Samuel L. Ward, E. G. Cattell, C. J. Hoffman, Hugh Craig, and S. J. Comly.

BURGLARS CARRY OFF $250 IN SILVER PLATE.—Some time during last night, one or more burglarious individuals forced open the shutters in the back buildings of Mr. Henry Huddy's residence, at No. 1820 Arch street, and thus effected an entrance into the house. None of the occupants were disturbed, but this morning the depredations of the burglars were discovered, and it was found that they had carried off with them, in addition to several articles of minor value, a quantity of silver plate, valued at $250. This last was especially valuable, as it consisted principally of heirlooms which had been in the possession of the family for a number of years.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will recommence their Saturday rehearsals on Oct. 12, at Musical Fund Hall. These popular performances will be conducted in the same able manner that has characterized those of past seasons, and, with a view to meet the wishes of the numerous patrons of the Society, the hour has been changed from the afternoon to 11½ o'clock in the morning. This alteration places the performance at a time when there is least demand on the leisure of those that frequent the rehearsals. Under this new arrangement we cannot but predict an increased popularity for these always pleasant and entertaining performances.

THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The one hundred and sixtieth session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, in which are comprised the leading churches of that denomination in this city, commenced yesterday afternoon, at the Second Baptist Church, in Wilmington, Delaware. The usual introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Heusen, of Philadelphia. At 11 o'clock this morning the doctrinal sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dickinson. The Association will remain in session until to-morrow evening.

FORCIBLE ENTRY AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—About 1 o'clock this morning, Washington Hamilton was arrested on the charge of forcible entry and assault and battery, with five others, forced an entrance into the house of Jennie Fox, in Gampher avenue, near Fifth and Catharine streets, and without any provocation assaulted her. The friends of Hamilton managed to escape. The defendant had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, and was committed for trial in default of $2400 bail.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Robert McBrice, aged eighteen years, ran away from the House of Refuge about a year ago. He had been put there by his parents for robbery. Ever since the officers have been watching out for him, and yesterday he made his appearance in the neighborhood of Fifteenth and Wood streets, and was captured. He was returned to his old quarters by Alderman Pancoast.

LIVELY TIMES AMONG THE "SAFE" PEOPLE.—By advertisements in other columns, it will be seen that Mr. M. C. Sadler, the agent of Lillie's safes, has challenged Messrs. Evans & Watson to submit the rival fire proofs manufactured by the two establishments to a grand test of their respective merits, and that the challenge has been accepted. A lively and interesting time may therefore be expected.

THE PRESS CLUB will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the Club Rooms, No. 615 Chesnut street. It is rumored that certain disaffected journalists in this city are projecting a new organization of this character, and it behoves the members of the Club to look to its interests with more than their usual energy.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—Jas. Martin was arrested on the Frankford road last evening, charged with assault and battery. He had a hearing this morning before Alderman Eggleton, when the evidence elicited showed that the defendant entered a house on Thompson street, near Front, and assaulted a man. Martin was held in $600 bail to answer.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The Pacific Squadron.

Secretary Welles this morning received advices from Admiral Dahlgren, commanding the Pacific squadron, showing the stations of the different vessels of the squadron on September 1st:—Powhatan, flagship, at Callao, preparing for sea; Tuscarora, engaged in a cruise to the Feejee Islands; Dacotah, at Panama; Wateree, at Callao, repairing engine; Nyack, cruising on the coast in the vicinity of Valparaiso; Fredonia, storeship, at Callao.

Important Treasury Circular.

The following circular was promulgated this morning:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1.

Heads of Bureaus are hereby reminded that the order of the Department of the 23d of July last, closing the office at 3 P. M. until the 1st inst., has expired by its own limitation, and that from and after this date, until otherwise directed, the hours of business will be from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

This order causes much discussion among the employes of the Treasury Department, as the hour of closing business at 3 o'clock in the other Departments has not been changed.

Important Army Circular.

General Grant this morning issued a circular order, setting forth that, to avoid the risk of yellow fever, officers now absent from their commands who are serving in the Fifth Military District, are authorized to remain absent until further notice from the War Department.

Naval Engineers.

The Navy Department will incorporate a limited number of engineers into the regular service. Persons who have served not less than two years during the Rebellion can make application for examination, stating their age and forwarding letters of recommendation. The Board for examination is in session in Philadelphia.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Association met at their room, No. 702 Walnut street, at 11½ o'clock, Mr. Craig Biddle in the chair. After the reading of the minutes several packages of wheat were presented for distribution. Mr. Joseph F. Perot was then elected a member of the Association. The report of the Farmers' School was read and accepted; after which the question of the new farms, which the Association intends to purchase was discussed, and the necessity of locating one of them near the city was urged.

Mr. Coleman then moved that Mr. Blight be authorized to express to the committee, as the opinion of the Association, the necessity of locating one of the farms near the city for agricultural and stock raising purposes. Carried.

Mr. Thompson then spoke of the habit of horse-racing and betting at the Agricultural Exhibitions.

After some talking on the subject, Dr. Thompson presented some fine specimens of the Early Rose Potato.

Mr. Harrison explained the origin of the Early Rose, and stated it was equally as fine as the Mercer in its earliest days.

The potato question occupied quite a length of the time, and when at last the subject was exhausted for the day, the question was asked if it was injurious to feed the cows on skimmed or butter milk? and it was decided it was not.

Mr. Hall then spoke of the advantages of a fertilizer made of the ashes of peat.

Mr. Brown announced the death of Mr. Butler.

Several gentlemen then spoke in testimony of the many good qualities of Mr. Butler.

Mr. Joseph Reid and B. F. Miller, of Delaware county, were proposed for membership.

The Society then adjourned.

SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—John Riddall has been held for a further hearing by Alderman Pancoast, upon suspicion of robbery. Of late quite a number of robberies have taken place in the neighborhood of Twentieth and Mount Vernon streets, and Riddell, it is alleged, is one of a gang of boys who have been concerned in the thefts.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—This morning Elizabeth Palmer was placed under $10.0 bail, by Alderman Pancoast, for a further hearing upon the charge of larceny. She was employed at No. 1612 Mount Vernon street as a domestic, and the allegation is that she helped herself to articles, the property of her employer.

A CONTEMPTIBLE THIEF.—Mary Burk was arrested this morning, at Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, upon the charge of the larceny of a rope from the door of a house in which a corpse lay. She was committed by Alderman Pancoast.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United States vs. 90,000 cigars and other goods, Frederick Stahl & Bros., of Reading, claimants, which was tried in this Court during the last term for jury trials, and then fully reported, the jury at the time rendered a verdict for the United States. The amount of the verdict was $3419. Execution was levied against the property of the claimants, and about $1500 were recovered. The exceptions against the officers of the claimants was made returnable on the 4th of October, Friday next. This morning the sureties appeared in Court, and asked for time, that the return day be deferred from Friday until some future time. But after hearing a full argument, the Court refused the application.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—West vs. Plowman, before reported. Verdict for plain iff, $5648.

James Allen vs. David McLarin. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. The facts of the case were these:—In 1864 the plaintiff was carrying on a tar-boiling establishment for the making of composition roofing and kept the fire going pretty constantly night and day, in a shed just in the rear of the defendant's house; the defendant feared that the fire from this place might be communicated to his house; the inmates of his house also feared this; all were seriously annoyed by the offensive odor that arose from the tar, and he complained to the plaintiff of it as a nuisance, and requested that it would be removed. Fire Marshal Blackburn, at the instance of the defendant, went to the place and made an examination, and reported that there was cause for the defendant to fear that his property was not safe so long as this tar boiling was carried on so near it. A petition was then drawn up and signed by the neighbors and presented to the Mayor, praying relief.

The matter went from the Mayor to Alderman Beitler, and the latter, after hearing testimony, bound the plaintiff over to answer at court a charge of maintaining a nuisance. A bill in the case was sent up to the Grand Jury, and there the matter ended. The plaintiff then brought this action, alleging that the evidence before the Alderman did not justify a binding over, but was rather in his favor, and the whole case was carried on through motives of revenge.

But the defense proved that the prosecution was brought merely for the purpose of securing relief from this nuisance, and was entirely devoid of malice. Verdict for defendant.

Osborn Conrad to use vs. Lewis B. Broomall. An action on three promissory notes, the amount claimed being about $4700. The defense alleged payment by execution on previous notes which have not been returned. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Ward & Brothers vs. William K. Clees. An action to recover for board. It was alleged that the defendant, in September, 1862, contracted with the plaintiffs, then proprietors of the La Pierre House, for board for his family for one year, at $1000; and after remaining a short time went away, long before his year had expired, refusing to fulfill his contract by occupying the rooms for the rest of the term, and refusing to pay all the contract money. This action was brought to recover the whole sum agreed to be paid for the year's board.

The defense denied having contracted to stay at the plaintiff's hotel for a year, or any other specific time; but alleged that he went there as an ordinary boarder with his family, intending to remain as long as he pleased, and to leave when he desired. He offered in court the amount due up to the time of his departure, but protested he was responsible for more. Verdict for plaintiffs, $350 84.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—Smith vs. Huston. The rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue was argued and held under advisement.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—The mixed caseous argument list was before the Court to-day.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Peirce.—Lewis Brotherton was convicted of a charge of forgery. On September 9 a man bought of Evan Green, No. 323 N. Second street, a piece of carpet and gave in payment a $100 bill, and asked to be given a check on the Bank of Northern Liberties for the change due him, and this check was given him. On the same day the defendant called at Mr. Green's and took the carpet away. On the next day the defendant presented at the Bank of Northern Liberties a forged check for $270, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Green. The paying teller of the bank at once discovered the forgery, and caused Brotherton to be arrested on the spot.

John Ehert was charged with assault and battery upon his wife. The parties had separated, and the wife was staying at her brother's tavern. It was alleged that the defendant called upon his wife at this tavern and treated her very affectionately. She proposed to go to a neighboring house to get some refreshments for him, and when she started out he followed, attacked, and beat her in a most brutal manner.

The defense argued that the witnesses for the Commonwealth were not entitled to belief, and therefore the defendant should be acquitted. Jury out.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FE MALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA.
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate publish by us that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits
L
REMEMBER
that this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, to intoxicate make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.
READ WHO SAYS SO.
Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nerveus action in the system. Yours truly, GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
A
[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have deemed decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.
[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that as regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.
N
[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

BY HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL.

From the Northern Monthly Magazine.

The world has never been governed too little. Kings, from Cæsar to Maximilian, most of whom Carlyle would classify as "chiefly stuffed clothes suits," have fretted their brief hour upon the stage, and then turned to dust.

But, when the millions who toil turn towards the uncrowned kings of thought, among whom were Lincoln and Dayton, these names are never permitted to die. The "still, sad music of humanity" whispers their names through the dim aisles of history, while the common mind, with reverent affection, kindles at, and keeps alive in tender remembrance the great deeds and the lightest words of

"The simple great ones
Gone forever and forever by."

And biography means nothing unless it says, "O my brother! impart to me truly how it stands with thee in that inner man of thine; what lively images of things past thy memory has painted there; what hopes, what thoughts, affections, knowledge, do now dwell there. For this, and no other object that I can see, was the gift of hearing and speech bestowed on us." Fame no longer consists in having one's name repeated many times in the newspapers, else Vallandigham would be greater than Aristotle. Greatness must *think*, and *act*, and *feel*, and *suffer*. It must dare, and be ready to die, remembering that, if wrong is sometimes on the throne and right upon the scaffold, it is the dim splendor of the scaffold where truth dies, and not the gilded throne where wrong lives, that sways the future.

But to the subject of our sketch:—

William Lewis Dayton was a statesman, not a politician in the every-day sense of that much abused word, which, by common consent, describes the men who believe the hearts of the people are to be won by the most successful puffer, and that the people themselves are like asses ready saddled and bridled, upon which the most unscrupulous adventurers can safely and speedily ride into power. Mr. Dayton was a politician in the best and noblest sense of that word; a politician such as Cicero delights to describe, dwelling in the higher regions of political thought, meditating upon the principles and policies which make up the life of states and nations, studying and teaching the true foundations of lasting national greatness. He belonged to the old school, the *ancien régime* of anti-slavery Whig statesmen, who had the sense to see and the courage to declare that the American statesman's controlling purpose was to make politics moral by a union with natural and national justice.

William L. Dayton was born in Somerset county (Baskingridge), New Jersey, February 17, 1807. He graduated from college in September, 1825, and was admitted to the bar in his native State, May, 1830. In pronouncing his eulogy in the Senate of New Jersey, of which body (then called "The Council") Mr. Dayton was elected a member in 1837, just seven years after his admission to the bar, Senator Little said:—"I have heard an eminent jurist declare that Judge Dayton tried his first case as well as he did his last. He was quick in arranging the facts of a case, throwing aside the weak points and seizing the strong ones. Where a crime was to be punished or a wrong redressed, happy the State or the man who secured the weight of his professional strength and wisdom. As a friend, he never allowed political differences to have a feather's weight with him."

These are strong words of praise from a life-time member of a political party adverse to Mr. Dayton's views. No man ever better illustrated the truth of the sentiments which in every-day life make the man and the gentleman; when carried into public life, the hero and the statesman. We may differ in *opinion* from those with whom we agree in sentiment.

After scarcely a year's service in the State Senate, Mr. Dayton was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and wore the judicial ermine, the youngest man upon the bench.

This position he resigned in November, 1841. Samuel L. Southard, of whom New Jersey and the country were justly proud, a man of real power and of wonderful eloquence, died in 1842. William L. Dayton was appointed to fill this vacancy, and in 1845 he was elected to a full term for six years in the United States Senate.

Here he was the youngest member of that body, and was one year younger than Phil. Sheridan, though he served in the Senate the companion of Benton, Silas Wright, Choate, Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Berrien, of Georgia. In this body of great minds he was the peer of the greatest in intellect or eloquence, in integrity or in power.

Here, too, he justified the noble words of Minister Bigelow, who said over his grave:—"Mr. Dayton possessed in a conspicuous degree that first of all Christian graces—truthfulness. I do not mean to say by this merely that he would not say what was false. He could not act falsely. He scorned all *indirection*. This may seem too common a quality among statesmen, and too much a matter of course to be selected for special eulogy. Those who think so have had either a more extensive or a more fortunate experience than mine."

Here, too, how can we forbear to give the truthful and touching words of M. Laboulaye, an eminent French thinker, who once said there was one insanity incurable in a Frenchman—the love of liberty? M. Laboulaye said at the funeral ceremonies in Paris, after stating that it had been nearly one hundred years since the bonds of an irrevocable friendship had been signed between France and America; after naming Jefferson and Franklin, Gouverneur Morris, Edward Livingston, and others who had cemented this alliance, "Mr. Dayton," he says, "will take his place worthily upon this list of glorious names.

"Gentlemen, call to mind the circumstances under which Mr. Dayton came, in 1862, to represent the United States in France. I do not wish to wound the feelings of any one. At such a time, and in such a place, there is room only for amity and for sorrow. But I must say that the great misfortune of civil war is, that it at the same time enfeebles a nation within and lessens its influence without. In such a case, a minister must feel great inquietude, a more than ordinary susceptibility in defending the interests of his country. Mr. Dayton was fully equal to this delicate task. Thanks to his frankness and good faith and courtesy, he maintained the relations of the two countries upon the best footing and in equal conditions; that is to say, equally honorable for the two countries. This was a service rendered to France as well as to America, and which will make brilliant in the future the name of Mr. Dayton. 'The future!' I forget that I am in the presence of the dead—what remains to us but a little dust?—and yet, for those who survive, it is a consolation, it is a duty, to speak of the virtues of those who are gone. These virtues accompany them to the foot of the Supreme Tribunal, and there, let us hope, obtain for them the mercy of the Eternal. Happy is the man who, like Mr. Dayton, can present himself before that tribunal, with the services he has rendered his country, with his conscience clear of having committed any sin against the great cause of civilization and humanity, the cause he maintained and sustained because he believed it to be (as I believe it to be) the cause of justice and of human liberty."

No prouder record can a statesman leave than such words as these, unless it be the glorious deeds and the unshaken fidelity of which such praise is the fitting monument.

In truthfulness and directness of character, William L. Dayton bore a close resemblance to Abraham Lincoln. The one was only a generation removed from a revolutionary ancestry inured to toil; the other was a laboring man himself; both believing in a government of the people, for the people, by the people, because they themselves lived close to the popular heart, knowing right well that no price was too high to pay for a republican form of government, in which liberty should not be a mockery, a name, and a delusion, but in which liberty was the real, vitalizing, controlling element of power.

What historical propriety there was in these two great men standing in the New Jersey Senate, animated by the same heroic purpose, to save a sinking Republic! And none that witnessed that scene will soon forget with how much feeling President Lincoln, referring to his early reading of Weems' "Life of Washington, said:—"I remember all the accounts there given of the battle-fields and struggles for the liberties of the country, and none fixed themselves upon my imagination so deeply as the struggle here at Trenton, New Jersey. * * I recollect thinking then, boy though I was, that there must have been something more than common that those men struggled for."

Mr. Dayton's mind, serene in its strength, was like the peak of Teneriffe, which catches the glow of the morning sun before the day dawns upon the lower level. He sustained the Wilmot proviso; he boldly declared against slavery in the District of Columbia. With equal courage he asserted to the fullest extent the right of Congress to legislate in regard to slavery in the Territories of the United States.

And he never went backwards. He lived the Latin maxim, *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*. Mr. Lincoln regarded William L. Dayton as one of the six foremost men in the Senate; and, after hearing a great speech from the Senator from New Jersey, he turned to a Congressman, and said:—"The destiny of our country is not in peril with such men to defend us."

And from the floor of the House the Great Commoner from Illinois, with great force and considerable wit, ridiculed General Cass' defection on the Wilmot proviso question thus:—"When the question was raised in 1846, he (Cass) was in a blustering hurry to take ground for it; . . . but soon he began to see glimpses of the *great Democratic ox-gad* waving in his face, and to hear indistinctly a voice, saying, 'Back, back, sir! back a little.' *He shakes his head and lets his eyes*, and blunders back to his position of March, 1847; but still the gad waves, and the voice grows more distinct and sharper still, 'Back, back, I say! *further back!*' And back he goes to his position of December, 1847, at which the gad is still, and the voice soothingly says, 'So! stand still at that!' The warm attachment existing between President Lincoln and our Minister to France continued till the hour of the latter's death. And, when speaking of New Jersey, as Mr. Lincoln very often did, the names most frequently on his lips were those of Mr. Dayton and of William A. Newell.

Mr. Dayton served in the Senate with Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. But he never bent the knee to the Baal of slavery; and the ox-gad of the subtle statesmen of the South had no terrors for the polished, courtly, and self-reliant gentleman. With Henry Clay and Daniel Webster both in opposition, perhaps the ablest advocate of General Taylor's administration, on the floor of the Senate, was Mr. Dayton. His sagacity, for that day, was wonderful. He must have regarded compromise then as it has since shown itself to be, the American devil! He opposed the compromise of 1850 bitterly and persistently, and to-day we thank him for his matchless fidelity. But we must not linger too long on these pages of our nation's history—pages dear to us, because the lessons there taught by some men of deathless memory have kindled a new evangel in the hearts of the human race, till the flag itself, then so nearly the emblem of human bondage, has again become to the gaze of the whole earth the beautiful symbol of human freedom, dearer to us, ten thousand times, than ever, since its baptism in the blood of our best and bravest.

Mr. Dayton happily blended in his personal bearing both dignity and affability. The writer of this can never forget the generous hospitality of the American minister, Mr. Dayton, who then resided in the *Rue Circulaire*, near the Arch of Triumph, commenced by Louis Philippe and completed by the Third Napoleon, and blazoned with the exploits of conquering Frenchmen. Unlike the Romans, the French citizen first asks for "glory," then for *panem et circenses*, (bread and the circus).

When stricken by death, Mr. Dayton seemed only to be in the prime of life, and, if he had lived longer, the very highest honors awaited him. But he died with the harness on. And, if the world could cease to remember his countless virtues, it can never, it *will* never forget that the slave-master's lash might become music to the Sage of Marshfield, but that, to the ears of a New Jersey Senator, the sound of that lash, before which Presidents then bared their backs (and history still repeats herself in presenting in this year of grace, 1867, the same attitude of baseness), to a Senator from New Jersey, that lash must ever be the symbol of that society which creates and nourishes slavery for the body, atheism for the soul, and despotism for the people.

When the sad news came to us of the nation's loss, New Jersey hastened to crown her foremost son with tears, as she had long since crowned him with laurels.

The Legislature unanimously passed resolutions that, in the judgment of New Jersey, Mr. Dayton stood in the front rank of his profession, beside Webster and Choate and Emmett and Pinckney; and that, "while we mourn the dead, we gratefully remember that unbending patriotism which made his last years the brightest of his manhood, as he bravely stood by his country, and with straightforward honesty defeated the subtle and tortuous and dangerous policy which ruled at the court of the Man of December."

The whole State mourned him. Senators Bukley, Little, and Scudder delivered eulogies marked by force, feeling, and eloquence.

"Mr. President:—We have met here to honor the dead.

"Never before has an honored and eminent son of New Jersey fallen at a foreign court in the discharge of a public trust, as died William Lewis Dayton on the second of December, the American minister at the court of the Emperor Napoleon.

"Some great mind has declared that death was not an evil, because it was universal. But when the dauntless Baker fell pierced with a dozen bullets, saying to his soldiers, 'Lie down, boys, but it does not become a general to shrink in front of the foe,' the nation felt it public calamity which deprived the country at once of a soldier, an orator, and a statesman.

"And, as we stand above the grave of New Jersey's foremost son, we can say, not without emotion, it is no common chance that takes away a noble mind.

"Some of you knew William Lewis Dayton better than I did. And I am glad to give way to another, after a brief and imperfect tribute to New Jersey's dead. I may be pardoned if, in my brief tribute to the private worth and public character of the deceased, I dwell somewhat upon his record as a statesman. It belongs not more to the State than it does to the country; I had almost said it belonged to the world.

"Almost all of us remember—for it seems but yesterday—with what unanimity and generous warmth of feeling the bar of New Jersey bade Mr. Dayton God-speed as he prepared for his journey to Europe; and with what feelings of sadness and melancholy, fears for the future of his country, he started for the imperial court.

"No man ever represented America in so momentous a crisis. Benjamin Franklin declared that this Government was the first ever framed upon the truths of religion as a basis. But, when he represented our half-grown Republic, the experiment against absolutism and tyranny had not proved successful or permanent.

"William L. Dayton, on the contrary, went to France when an armed and formidable power, with one hundred thousand men in the field, menaced the very existence of this Government. And the Man of December himself, Louis Napoleon, the companion of such adventurers as Morny, De Maurepas, St. Arnaud, and others, who, winning Paris by bayonets, after shedding the blood of thirty thousand freemen, was of all men the one to sympathize with and to recognize, as soon as he dared, a confederacy which was sought to be founded upon the avowal that the Declaration of Independence under which we had lived for eighty-eight years, and grown great, and prosperous, and happy, was a fallacy and a delusion. Here, then, of all places, was the position where Mr. Dayton's fidelity to principle and his distinguished ability could shine with eminent and original lustre. Some of his friends, in writing to him, said:—'This position affords little opportunity for distinction.' But, Mr. President, this statement is a grave mistake; for what position in the cabinet of Mr. Lincoln or as a Senator in Congress can give such opportunity for distinction as a post where, as the guardian of the republic, it was Mr. Dayton's privilege, by urbanity of disposition and by his straightforward honesty of character, to conciliate an unfriendly power and to thwart the subtle inventions of his country's enemies?

"No, sir! When the history of this just but terrible struggle comes to be written, its pages will gather lustre as they record the patient vigilance he exercised, and the bold, open, and determined warfare he made against the subtle policy to which the court of St. James and the Emperor of the French have been so nearly committed. If opportunity offered we would gladly go back, and pause in admiration at the record he made while a Senator in Congress. In 1850, during the memorable contest for compromise, Mr. Clay, in the course of the debate, asked Senator Dayton if he would support the measure in the event of the removal of an objectionable feature against which Mr. Dayton had protested. The ready answer was:—'I will not support that measure under any circumstances whatever, because I believe it fraught with danger in the future.' In vain did the gallant Kentuckian say:—'I go in for an honorable compromise whenever it can be made. Life itself is but a compromise between death and life, the struggle continuing throughout our whole existence until the great destroyer finally triumphs. All legislation, all government, all society is formed upon the principle of mutual concession, politeness, comity, courtesy; upon these everything is based.'

"Pardon me, Mr. President, for saying to the Senate, that such fidelity, such straightforward honesty and stability of purpose, teach us who share in the control of public affairs, that it is a public man's duty to plant himself indomitably on what he *believes to be right*, and bide his time in victory or in defeat. Judge Dayton's character did not need success for a stimulant. If his greatness could be reckoned in qualities, it consisted in keenness of perception, in courage, and in openness of soul. As a statesman, Mr. Dayton was the equal of Southard, the peer of Clay, and, unlike the sage of Marshfield, he never made a speech of which he could regretfully say in his last hours, "It was the greatest mistake of my life." As a lawyer, Judge Dayton ranks with Choate, and Addis Emmett, and the accomplished William Pinckney. He was, as these resolutions say, a thorough lawyer, possessing a mind enriched by varied experience and disciplined by the exercise of study.

"He was never a laborious student, but had happily a mind like that of Chief Justice Marshall, which discovered truth by intuition. When upon the Supreme Bench, Judge Marshall would say to one of his associates, 'This is the law, please look upon the case which supports it.' Whether in public or private life, at the bar or upon the bench, in Congress or at his own fireside, in a foreign land, as a gentleman and a friend, he charmed by his affability and dignity. He was a gentleman in Bishop Doane's definition of that term, a *gentle*-man, and those who have ever associated with him in the circuits or before the Supreme Bench will never forget his kindness of nature, his sincerity, his geniality, and his sympathy.

"But, alas that man, with his power of thought the greatest in the universe, must bow before the great destroyers. Man—in form and moving, how express and admirable! in action, like an angel! in apprehension, like a god!—is no stronger than the little child when both go to take their places in the silent halls of death. William L. Dayton is dead. New Jersey, from the fair hills of Sussex, from the rich and fertile fields of Somerset, which claims the honor of his birth—from Sussex to where the ocean washes the southern shore of the State, reveres his memory, now that he is dead; all, all gratefully lay their tribute of affection upon his grave.

"Liberty, whose advocate he was, rising luminous and beautiful above the tears and chains of her children, weeps for him. And we, bending reverently above the grave of the statesman, the friend, the legislator, the patriot, we yield thee to thy place in the world beyond the stars—to thy place in thy country's heart, with affection, with gratitude, and with prayer."

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

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Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.
11

POLITICAL.

☞ UNION

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

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CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,

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CITY TREASURER,

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CITY COMMISSIONER,

BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE—THIRD DISTRICT,

JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

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1—DAVID FOY.
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4—WILLIAM W. WATT.
5—EDMUND S. YARD.
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8—JAMES V. STOKES.
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10—Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
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15—JAMES HOLGATE.
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17—Col. JOHN CLARK.
18—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WM. R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC McBRIDE, } Secretaries. 9 24

☞ RALLY! RALLY!!

UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS

WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:—

Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards,

AT FRANKFORD ROAD AND SHACKAMAXON STREET,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

Let every one who is true to the great Republican Principles of

JUSTICE, LIBERTY, AND EQUALITY,

Come, and by their presence show that the work so well begun MUST BE COMPLETED.

A number of distinguished speakers will address the meetings.

Come and strike another blow against Traitors and Treason.

By order Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,
10 2 2t Chairman Committee on Town Meetings.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN

STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1867.

The Union Republican State Central Committee have made the following appointments for

HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

OF NEW JERSEY, WHO WILL SPEAK AT
FRANKFORD, MONDAY, September 30,
MEDIA AND CHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 3,
DOWNINGTOWN, FRIDAY, October 4,
PHŒNIXVILLE, SATURDAY, October 5,
WEST CHESTER, MONDAY, Oct. 7. 9 21 7t

Mr. HALL, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, speaks at FRANKFORD, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 1.

☞ NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Common Council,
JOHN FARREIRA.
Aldermen,
DAVID BEITLER.
School Directors,
JOHN L. YOUNG.
FRANCIS BLACKBURNE.
FRANCIS NEWLAND.
For the unexpired term of Bartholomew W. Beesley, resigned,
SIMEON DILLINGHAM.
For the unexpired term of George Kessler, deceased,
JAMES ROUNDTREE. 9 30 7t

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6] No. 108 JONES' Alley.

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CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

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Every new style at
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Immense bargains at
IVENS',
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Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

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Nearly Opposite its Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circulars.

6 28 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.

For circulars apply to
SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal,
9 4 wsm1m No. 402 FRANKLIN Street.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1228 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 356 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS
SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2300 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHIN G DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyles, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m5p

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES,
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1325 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 314 WALNUT Street. 7 12

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16 6

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 20]

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $320.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 2m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the airs produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28 mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

A POETICAL CONTRAST.

In the month of June, 1854, a negro by the name of Anthony Burns, was adjudged in Boston to be a fugitive from slavery. President Pierce thereupon ordered him to be carried back to perpetual bondage in "Old Virginia," and placed the United States revenue cutter Morris at the disposal of the Federal authorities for that obnoxious purpose. On the deck of a Government vessel, with the Stars and Stripes floating over him, Burns was transported from hard-earned freedom to slavery. General Charles G. Halpine, the editor of the New York *Citizen*, then as now a Democrat, wrote, and the New York *Tribune* of June 13, 1864, published the following stirring and pathetic poem in commemoration of this event:—

HAIL TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Hail to the Stars and Stripes!
The beautiful flag all hail!
The tyrant trembles now,
And at the sight grows pale;
The Old World groans in pain,
And turns her eye to see,
Beyond the Western main,
The emblem of the free.

Hail to the Stars and Stripes!
Hope beams in every ray,
And, shining through the bars
Of gloom, points out the way.
The Old World sees the light
That shall all her cells illume;
And, shrinking back to night,
Oppression reads her doom.

Hail to the Stars and Stripes!
They float in every sea;
The crystal waves speed on
The emblem of the Free!
Beneath the azure sky
Of soft Italia's clime,
Or where aurorus die
In solitudes sublime.

All hail the flaunting Lie!
The stars grow pale and dim—
The stripes are bloody scars,
A lie the flaunting hymn!
It shields the pirate's deck,
It binds a man in chains;
It yokes the captive's neck,
And wipes the bloody stains.

Tear down the flaunting Lie!
Half-mast the starry flag!
Insult no sunny sky
With Hate's polluted rag!
Destroy it, ye who can!
Deep sink it in the waves!
It bears a fellow-man
To groan with fellow-slaves.

Awake the burning scorn!
The vengeance long and deep,
That, till a better morn,
Shall neither tire nor sleep!
Swear once again the vow,
O freemen! dare to do!
God's will is ever now!
May His *thy* will renew!

Enfurl the boasted Lie!
Till Freedom lives again,
To reign once more in truth
Among untrammeled men!
Roll up the starry sheen—
Conceal its bloody stains;
For in its to'ds are seen
The stamp of rusting chains.

Be bold, ye heroes all!
Spurn, spurn the flaunting Lie,
Till Peace, and Truth, and Love
Shall fill the bending sky;
Then, floating in the air,
O'er hill, and dale and sea,
'T will stand forever fair,
The Emblem of the Free!

We are prompted to reprint the above, that we may place by its side another effusion of this same General Charles G. Halpine, which is now going the rounds of the press, and being quoted with great gusto by the organs of the Democracy. It will be seen that "Private Miles O'Reilly" herein advocates an out-and-out war of the races in the South, and thinks it no more than right that the freedman should be given over to the tender mercies of Rebels who share his "misfortune" in being white, because they did not raise an insurrection in the South, that the Democracy might have still another proof of the enormity of Radical sin. We give the latest poem below, and our readers can judge of its animus for themselves:—

"BLACK LOYALTY."

Let the Truth of History be Preserved.

Nigh a million of lives we have spent
And three billions of dollars or more,
That each fetter in twain should be rent
And the slave horn be heard never more;
Full six years we have given to the black,
And the thing was undoubtedly right—
Now suppose, just to alter the tack,
We devote half an hour to the white.

When the South in its hour of mad pride
At Fort Sumter let drive the first shot,
Neck and heels our poor Sambo was tied,
And the North held one end of the knot;
But our hold we let go at the sound,
For both hands we required in the fight—
And the war for the black was then found
Quite a tough job of work for the white.

Well, we fought—ay, for four years we fought,
Pouring out lavish treasure and life—
Did the black then arise as he ought,
Cleaving northward with torch and with knife?
All his masters were far from his track
Under Johnston and Lee in the fight;
There was nothing to hold the black back
From assisting his champion, the white.

Did he aid us when bleeding we stood
To chase from him slavery's dreams,
Or to Lee sent he clothing, and food,
Harness, powder, equipments, and teams?
We all know that in one single State
A revolt would have ended the fight;
So no more of their "loyalty" prate,
For the black Rebs were worse than the white.

The white Rebels came with a cheer,
Their bayonets aslant and aglow,
While the black Rebels slunk in the rear,
Assisting (and freely) our foe:
Phillips, Sumner, and men of that school,
May click-clatter from morning till night—
But if black or white Rebels must rule,
Then, by Heaven! count me in for the white!

It would sicken a dog, this vile cant
That we hear of "black loyalty" now—
And I notice the twaddlers who rant
On the subject, were far from the row:
But since cold has been Lee's latest gun,
And since Johnston stacked arms after fight,
We a e told "by black valor we won"—
'Tis all humbug to laurel the white!

To the black Rebel glory and power,
To the white Rebel chains and disgrace!
Oh, madness and worse, rules the hour,
We are false in faith, wisdom, and race!
To my heart with you Longstreet and Hill,
Johnston, Lee—every man in the fight—
You were Rebels, and bad ones, but still,
You share my misfortune—you're white!

MILES O'REILLY,
Late Private 47th Regiment N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

☞ WHAT CAME OF SUEING A NEWSPAPER.—Mr. Sands, member of the British Parliament for Dalhousie, has resigned his seat in consequence of the disclosures affecting his character in a recent action for libel which he was foolish enough to bring against the proprietor of a country newspaper. On the trial evidence was given which showed that he had got up a subscription for himself from persons whose interests he represented himself as capable of promoting with the Government; and it was very clearly proved that ministers are in the habit of granting all sorts of favors to those whom their followers recommend.

CHANGES IN ENGLAND.—The London *Telegraph* says:—"The rivalry between north and south, not only as regards race horses, but also as regards special products, or even literature, is rapidly disappearing. The very dialects of Yorkshire and Somersetshire are in course of assimilation to each other through the mighty invention of Stephenson."

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.
For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23 mwf 3m

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Cordage Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails 1 24

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—
FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... { 1st class, 2 25 / 2d class, 1 50
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.
At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc, etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1:20 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.
The 1:20 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
October 1, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3:20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00, and 6:30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M. Express, 2:15 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 8:55 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.
Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.
The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.
The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.
The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.
Trains leave Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:20 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
4 19 HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3½, 5, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:30 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:00 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 3:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¼, 8:20, 9¼, and 11¼ A. M. 2 3¼, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¼ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¼ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
4:00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
9.00 A. M. Morning Mail.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.
For Bridgeton, Salem Vineland, Millville, and Intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M.
Mail, 3:20 P. M. Passenger.
Cape May 3:20 P. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon.)
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 223 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 21 f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 18 1m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 5 12

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 5

GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF.
BRITANNIA WARE.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
KITCHEN UTENSILS.
4 10

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
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JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1723 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.
See New York Papers of 17th September.
The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.
MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall
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Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsam

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MANUFACTURER OF
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SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.
FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS
GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES E. WEBB,
5 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ET
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET
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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Wrought Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
11 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
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To No. 134 DOCK Street,
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SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, October 26
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
First Cabin.....$100 Steerage.....$30
To London.....105 To London.....35
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
8 7 1 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JUNIATA, 1316 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port October 5.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Cressy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 350 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Joseph Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 5, at 3 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 11

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
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HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, master) will leave for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 29 BROADWAY.
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Lynchburg, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO HONGOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
The Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Shipping all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 14 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 14 South Wharves.
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 11

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 13 No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Weitersteds's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMILTON,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 13 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 24 f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 mw f Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THELAND & CO. (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 525 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [9 28 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITIS

THE TIOGA!

SHE IS DESTROYED BY FIRE AT SEA

Three of the Crew Lost.

THE PASSENGERS AND THE REST OF THE CREW ARE SAVED.

Full Particulars of the Disaster.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We greatly regret the necessity for recording another disaster at sea, by which the splendid steamship Tioga, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, was totally destroyed. This vessel was plying between New Orleans and Philadelphia, and was under the command of Captain J. S. Morse. On her voyage from New Orleans she touched at Havana on the 26th ult., and then started for this city.

At about 2 A. M., on the 27th, in latitude 28·48, longitude 79·36, off Cape Canaveral, on the coast of Florida, fire was discovered, supposed to have originated from the telting about the steam-pipe.

Immediate efforts were made by Captain Morse and his subordinates to subdue the flames, but they met with no success. At one period it was thought that the fire would be quenched, but after struggling manfully until ½ A. M., it was found that the ship was doomed, and that it was necessary to make preparations for the transfer of her passengers and crew to the steamer Rapidan, Captain Eaton, which had overtaken the Tioga, and readily tendered every assistance. Meanwhile the flames were committing their ravages on the fated vessel, and the cotton between decks being in full blaze, the rivets were drawn and the iron plates were twisted and rolled up like scrolls.

Perry Short, Second Assistant Engineer, and belonging to Baltimore, while entering the donkey engine room, was struck in the face by the flames, fell forward, and was seen no more. John C. O'Donnell, oiler, of Camden, N. J., and William Crowley, coal passer, of Philadelphia, were victims to the terrific effects of the explosion of the steam pipe—an explosion which for the moment extinguished the fires in its vicinity, and caused hopes that the ship would be ultimately saved.

The passengers and crew being safely transferred to the *Rapidan*, the *Tioga* was left to her fate.

Mrs. Greenfield, with her infant of but three months of age, exhibited extraordinary coolness and self-possession during the trying scene. Every one was encouraged by her heroic example. The men behaved well, and were cool and collected throughout.

The Families of the Lost.

Perry Short, the second assistant engineer, who was among the lost, lived in Baltimore, where he leaves a wife and two children.

Thomas Crowley, the coal passer, who was also lost, was about thirty years of age. He was unmarried, and resided at No. 735 Bedford street, in this city. This was his first trip on the Tioga.

John C. O'Donnell, the other member of the ship's company who met his death, resided in Camden, N. J., and is said to have been unmarried.

Statement of the Captain.

Captain Morse gives the following account of the disaster:—

"The Tioga sailed from Havana at 5 P. M. on Wednesday, September 27. The weather was favorable, and the vessel sailed well until about 1 o'clock on the morning of the Friday following, when the engines suddenly stopped.

"Mr. Swanton, first officer, and Mr. Miller, second officer, were on deck at the time, and the former went below to ascertain what was the matter, when they discovered that the ship was on fire. They immediately gave the alarm, and in a few minutes the entire crew and all the passengers were upon deck.

"There was no unusual excitement among them, and with ease the entire number were speedily organized into a working force, and proceeded vigorously to the work of extinguishing the flames. In about half an hour we heard a terrific explosion in the direction of the engine-room, and upon repairing thither, it was ascertained that the steam-pipe leading from the main boiler to the donkey engine had exploded, scalding the engineer, a coal passer, and an oiler, who had been working at the donkey engine, in order to get a stream of water upon the flames. The escaping steam for a few minutes had the effect of subduing the flames, which gave us an opportunity to get the boats ready for lowering. We had five of these; but one of them could not be reached, in consequence of the intervening flames.

"The available ones were lowered, however, and all the passengers transferred in safety to them. There was one lady passenger—Mrs. Greenfield, of Brooklyn—on board at the time, and she worked nobly with the rest to extinguish the fire, holding an infant in one arm, while she carried buckets of water with the other hand. She continued at her post until compelled by the Captain to enter one of the life-boats. A large quantity of provisions and water was placed in the boats, and about 4 o'clock they were cast off, the Captain and his officers and men remaining, with the hope of yet saving the ship. The transfer of the passengers had scarcely been accomplished when the steamship Rapidan appeared, and took all the passengers on board. The small boats then returned to the vicinity of the Tioga, where they laid until further needed.

"At 5 P. M. the flames were apparently subdued, and it was hoped that they had been completely conquered, but, upon cutting a hole through the deck, it was seen that the cotton was on fire and burning with a fury that soon discouraged any further attempts to stop it. From that time until 7:30 A. M., was employed in getting out the baggage and other personal effects of the passengers, and much of this was saved and carried to the Rapidan. The Tioga was then abandoned, and soon after the foremast fell over. At 8:30 A. M. the ship was completely enveloped in flames, and an hour afterwards she careened and went down.

"At the time the fire broke out she was going at the rate of about ten knots per hour. It is thought the flames originated in the felting about the boilers, or possibly in the woodwork in that vicinity. The housing was close to the top of the boiler, but not more so than in the ordinary run of such vessels.

"Most of the cargo was sugar, and there was also a large quantity of cotton on board. The bodies of the men who were killed could not be recovered, owing to the fierceness of the flames."

The Savior of the Passengers and Crew is Thanked.

Captain Morse, the officers of his ship, and the passengers exhibited their gratitude to Captain Eaton, of the Rapidan, in the following grateful card:—

We, the undersigned, officers and passengers of the steamship Tioga, of the Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, hereby beg to return our thanks to Captain William B. Eaton and his officers, of the steamship Rapidan, for their prompt and efficient services in assisting us during our sad disaster, and for their gentlemanly and Christianlike treatment of us while on board of the steamship Rapidan. We shall always hold Captain William B. Eaton and his officers in grateful remembrance for his kindness towards us during the time we were under their care.

James T. Morse, Master.
F. S. Swanton, First Officer.
H. Miller, First Assistant Engineer.
James R. Mills, Second Officer.
C. H. Greenley, Purser.
William Speigle, Chief Engineer.
Charles D. Schellinger, Pilot.

PASSENGERS.

John D. Johnson, M. D., Philadelphia.
Mrs. George Greenfield, New York.
W. C. Hammond, New York.
G. P. Weeks, Bath, Me.

The Pilot's Statement.

The pilot stated to our reporter this morning that when he awoke at 2 o'clock in the morning, the upper deck was in a light blaze. Both of the steam pumps were immediately put into action, and, with the aid of the steam-pipe, the fire on the upper deck, after strenuous exertions on the part of the crew, was extinguished. It was then discovered that the cotton in the hold was in flames, and all hope of saving the vessel was necessarily abandoned. Every man kept at his post throughout, and obeyed the orders of the commanding officer with the utmost coolness. There was no confusion whatever, and no attempt at shirking. The men who were lost were on watch below at the time the steam-pipe leading from the main boiler to the donkey-engine exploded, and were unable to reach the deck, in consequence of the rapid escape of the steam. It is supposed that they were first smothered by the escaping steam, and that their inanimate bodies were then consumed by the flames. Some of the crew and passengers succeeded in rescuing their baggage from the burning vessel; but on arriving at New York, as the ship had come from a port infected with the yellow fever, they were obliged to leave them at quarantine for fumigation.

The Saved.

The following members of the ship's company were rescued by the Rapidan:—

Master—James T. Morse
First Officer—F. S. Swanton.
Second Officer—J. R. Mills.
Pilot—C. D. Schellinger.
Purser—C. H. Greenley.
Chief Engineer—W. Speigle.
First Assistant Engineer—H. Miller.
Seamen—J. Murphy, J. R. Taylor, A. M. Wilkinson, G. P. Allen, Pasco Muscat, Frank Lopez, Oscar P. Cope, Thomas Kinderson, Charles Merriam, Anton Anderson, Oliver Colevill.
Coal Passers—Simon Green, Joseph Wilkie, Charles Barkley, John Simpson, R. McIvor, Thomas King, William Verlack, John Welsh.
Steward—P. Cunningham.
Second Steward—Thomas Parkwood.
Stewardess—Ellen Kelly.
Pantryman—A. A. Moro.
Cook—James Baxter.
Porter—William Curry.

The following were the passengers, all of whom were saved:—Dr. M. G. Johnson, W. Hammond, Mrs. Greenfield, George Elliott, waiter and child, Timothy Henry, waiter, Lewis Miller, Thomas Kelly, waiter, George Weeks.

The Cargo and Insurance.

The Tioga discharged a heavy cargo of freight at Havana, and had on board at the time of her destruction some three hundred bales of cotton shipped at New Orleans, and between two and three hundred boxes of sugar taken on board at Havana.

The Tioga was insured in the following companies:—

Delaware Mutual Insurance Company	$10,000
Insurance Company of North America	10,000
Union Mutual Insurance Company	5,000
Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania	5,000
Anthracite Insurance Company	5,000
Phœnix Insurance Company	3,000
American Mutual Insurance Company	5,000
Enterprise Insurance Company, Cincinnati	5,000
Firemen's Insurance Company, Cincinnati	5,000
Buckeye State Insurance Company, Cincinnati	5,000
Western Insurance Company, Cincinnati	5,000
Central Insurance Company, Cincinnati	2,500
Magnolia Insurance Company, Cincinnati	5,000
Union Insurance Company, Cincinnati	2,500
National Insurance Company, Cincinnati	2,000
Total	$75,000

Sketch of the Lost Ship.

The Tioga sailed on her first voyage South on the 15th of last June, J. T. Morse, Commander; Chief Mate, F. S. Swanton; Chief Engineer, John Newell; Pilot, Charles Schellinger; Purser, Charles H. Greenley; and Steward, Thomas J. Poyne.

She was built by Messrs. Reaney, Son & Co., of Chester, and the cost of the hull and machinery was $150,000, and of the fitting out about $40,000; so that her entire cost has been nearly $200,000.

The Tioga had a tonnage of 1200 tons, and ample room for carrying eighty passengers. Her length in load line was 205 feet; length over all, 21 feet; beam molded, 34 feet; depth of hold, to first deck, 11½ feet; depth of hold, between decks, 8 feet; and total depth, 19½ feet. The entire hull was of iron. The keel was constructed of bar iron, 7 inches by 3, in as great lengths as could be obtained, the sections being securely scarfed together. The stem was of bar iron, 7 inches by 3½, diminishing above the water line to 6 inches by 3.

The interior of this splendid but ill-fated steamship was fitted up in a very tasteful and convenient manner. The state-rooms and cabins were large and well lighted, and furnished handsomely. Taken altogether, the Tioga was something of which Philadelphia might well be proud.

The officers of the Company announce that, "in consequence of the loss of the steamship Tioga, the Star of the Union will be withdrawn from the Charleston line, and take the place of the Tioga on the New Orleans line. The Star of the Union will sail on Saturday, 5th inst., at 8 A M., freight now being received at pier No. 18 S. Delaware avenue. The freight received for Charleston will be shipped by D. S. Stetson & Co.'s new Charleston line, on Wednesday, 9th inst., and that for interior points will go forward by the steamship Wyoming, on Saturday, 5th inst., unless otherwise directed by shippers."

A Religious Cholera Specific.

The *Patriota* of Parma publishes the following extraordinary production as genuine:—

"SCAPULARY OF THE SACRED HEART—A PRESERVATIVE AGAINST CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

"While the terrible pestilence of 1720 was raging in Marseilles, and mowing day by day its thousand victims and more, as was certified by the bishop himself of that city before the assembly of the French clergy, ther edwelt at Marseilles, in the odor of sanctity, a nun of the Visitation, by name Magdalen Remusat, a fervent worshipper of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. By her advice the lord bishop, in order to avert the scourge, solemnly consecrated the city and the whole diocese to the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ, and so marvellous and prompt were the effects of the consecration that all men held them to be miraculous. From that time forth Sister Magdalen counselled all to wear upon their breast, in the form of a scapulary, as a preservative against infection, the image of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the inscription, 'Stand off! the heart of Jesus is with me.' This pious practice, which spread greatly in France by means of the nuns of the Visitation, was of marvellous efficacy in all subsequent cases of contagion, and its efficacy was seen to be renewed last year in the city and diocese of Amiens, and at this very time in certain parts of Lombardy and of Central Italy, where, on the breaking out of the cholera, the worship of the scapulary was diffused. The said scapulary consists of a heart cut in a red woollen stuff, and surmounted by a little cross. Both heart and cross are placed upon a square of white woollen, with this inscription, 'Stand off (hold)! the heart of Jesus is with me!'

(Approved "† Fr. FELICE, Bishop.

"Parma, 16th August, 1867.

"Forty days' indulgence is granted daily to all who wear upon their persons the scapulary above mentioned, repeating a *Gloria Patri* with the jaculatory *Dolce cuor*, etc.

"† Fra FELICE, Bishop."

THE WEBER PIANO

Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country

THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,

For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.

Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

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WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN,

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FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 12 8p

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SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,
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Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

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FALL ASSORTMENT

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DRAWING-ROOM, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM

WINDOW CURTAINS,

LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC.

Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in

RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPASSES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,

NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATIN STRIPED REPS AND TERRY,

French Embroidered Lace Curtains,

The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.

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SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 10 1 1mrp

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"Comparison the only test."

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

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THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

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The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.

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This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
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Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
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Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

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Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

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POPULAR PRICES IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

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DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

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N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of Plaid Poplins, 87½c., $1, $1·12½, and $1·37½.
Silk and Wool Rep Poplins.
Mixed Poplins 60 cents a yard.
Black Alpaca, 33, 45, 5 , 56, 65, 75 cents, and $1.
Black Alpaca Poplins, very cheap, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Black Alpaca Poplins, extra wide and heavy, $1 a yard.
Black, all-wool Delaines, Double width, very cheap.
Black Silks, Black Silks, fine quality.
Just opened, several lots of Linen Goods, from New York, very cheap.
7-4 Power-Loom Table Linens 56 cents.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 75 cents.
Heavy 8-4 White Table Linens, $1, $1·12½, $1·25.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½, 16, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½, cents.
Linen Napkins, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, and $3 a dozen.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
A large assortment Blankets, very cheap.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, and 31c.
All Wool Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½ and 69 cents.
Heavy All Wool Shaker Flannels, yard wide, 50, 56 and 62½c.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballard vale Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
All Wool Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75 and $1·87½.
Gents' regular made Half Hose, 25 and 33c.
Heavy English Half Hose, full regular made, 38c.
Ladies and Children's Hosiery.
Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50 and $3.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Real Kid Gloves, good quality, $1·25. [9 21 smw tJ1

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
BUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

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E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
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To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

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Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED,

The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.
REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.
VELOUR CLOTHS.
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.
WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.

WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS. [42 wsmmrp

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WILL OPEN

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Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT St.,

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LINEN STORE

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THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.

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628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY:

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

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FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

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SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

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